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MEMORIALS

OF THE

MAURAN FAMILY

COLLECTED IN PART BY

JAMES EDDY MAURAN.

COMPILED BY

JOHN C. STOCKBRIDGE.

PROVIDENCE:
1893.

Card. 3-13-75

1834388

THE MAURAN FAMILY RESIDENCE.

THE MAURAN COAT-OF-ARMS.

Snow & Farnham, Printers,
Providence, R. I.

[redacted]

TO MY WIFE,

MARY T. (MAURAN) STOCKBRIDGE,

TO WHOSE

DEEP INTEREST IN HER FATHER'S FAMILY

THE INCEPTION OF THIS WORK

WAS DUE, AND TO

WHOSE AID AND ENCOURAGEMENT MUST BE LARGELY

ATTRIBUTED ITS FULFILMENT AND WHATEVER

MEASURE OF SUCCESS MAY FOLLOW

ITS PUBLICATION,

THESE MEMORIALS OF THE

MAURAN FAMILY

ARE AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED.

INTRODUCTION.

The statement is made on the title page of this volume that the collection of the materials for the "Memorials of the Mauran Family" was made, "in part," by James Eddy Mauran. It is due to Mr. Mauran to say that by far the most important and valuable part of these materials was collected by him. He spared no pains in his researches, as will be readily seen by examining chapters one, two, three, four, and six of this volume.

It has been the aim of the compiler to select from the large amount of manuscript placed in his hands after the decease of Mr. James E. Mauran, such portions thereof as, in his judgment, will be of greatest interest to the descendants of Joseph Carlo Mauran.

The genealogical tables of the families of the sons and daughters of Joseph Carlo Mauran are not complete, notwithstanding the earnest efforts made to obtain the desired information, and it is probable that some errors will be found among the hundreds of names and dates given. The compiler trusts, however, that a fair degree of accuracy has been attained in all the details of the volume, for which result the compiler is greatly indebted to the advice and aid rendered by Mr. W. W. Chapin in correcting the proof sheets as they were passing through the press.

J. C. Stockbridge.

Providence, R. I.
257 Benefit St.,
1893.

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EARLY TRACES

OF THE

MAURAN FAMILY.

Early Traces of the Mauran Family.

A number of isolated cases of persons bearing the name of Mauran — the spelling of the name slightly varying — are to be found in several parts of the kingdom of France, but more particularly at Toulouse in Languedoc. The oldest instance in that province, thus far discovered, is Maurin, a vassal of Louis le Débonnaire, who was appointed *Avoué*, or Defender, of the Monastery of Aniane, at Montpelier, A. D. 832. Whether he and others, hereafter to be mentioned, belong to the same family, it is impossible to decide.

Maurin occurs as the name of several prelates from the ninth to the twelfth century. Then follow Maurens and, later, Maurand, or Mauran. Except Maurens, which seems to have belonged to the North of France and also to Dauphiné, it is conjectured that the name in its several forms belonged to one and the same race.

Bonus Mancipus Maurain was witness to a charter in Toulouse, A. D. 1141.

Maurino, Archdeacon of the Abby of St. Anthony, at Pamiers, is named in charters of A. D. 1170 and A. D. 1172.

Allusion is made at some length in the biographical sketch of Joseph Carlo Mauran to the celebrated heretic, Pierre Mauran, and to the persecutions he endured about the middle of the twelfth century on account of his faith.

After Pierre we find Gulielme Maurini, Arch-deacon of Maguelen, A. D. 1182, and then A. D. 1200, 1201, and 1214, another Mauran who was a capitoul of Toulouse, capitoul having been the title at Toulouse of the municipal officer who in other cities was called consul.

Raymond and Analric Maurand are referred to as capitouls, A. D. 1192.

A. D. 1200, Gulielme de Mauran, at the head of his vassals, was obliged to accept terms from the Toulousans.

Petrus Maurandus appears in a document A. D. 1204.

A. D. 1210, Bertramus Maurini is a witness to a homage of a Seigneur d'Alais to the Comte de Toulouse.

At the battle of Muret, A D. 1213, won by Simon de Montfort, three Maurands were leaders of the infantry opposed to him. The inference is that some of the Maurans of that period were Protestants.

A. D. 1217, one Maurano swore homage to Simon de Montfort, before Toulouse.

A. D. 1228, Maurin II. was abbot of a monastery, over which he presided for thirty years.

A. D. 1229, Moranus Raymundus, or Raymond Mauran, was a hostage for the treaty of peace between St. Louis and Raymond VII., Comte de Toulouse.

A. D. 1244, Guirard Maurand, of Toulouse, was tried by the Inquisition as an Albigensian. It will be remembered that the Inquisition was organized at the twelfth Council of Toulouse, held A. D. 1229, and that a special tribunal was appointed later, designed to effect the complete extermination of the heretical Albigenses who had escaped the sword.

A. D. 1249, G. Maurini is mentioned among the *Consules et probi Gallaici*, in an oath of fidelity sworn to the Comte de Toulouse.

A. D. 1250, Bonus Mancipus Maurandi, of Toulouse, Capitoul, A. D. 1246, is referred to as having been a witness to a charter.

A. D. 1252, Mauronus de Maritis was one of the knights who served in the Holy Land under Alfonse, Comte de Toulouse.

A. D. 1270, Mauran de Belpuch was concerned in the seizure of the Earldom of Toulouse by the King of France in the same year.

A. D. 1271, Philip of France received the homage of Gulielmus Petri de Maurens, or Maurini, for himself and his brother. We find also the names of Dominus Gulielmus de Maurens, Seigneur de S. Martino, and Dominus Sepanus de Maurens, Knight de Vascania.

Another branch of the Mauran family, holding office in Avignon, A. D. 1271, was represented by the following persons, viz. :

Gulielmus Maurini, Consul of Bromio.
Gulielmus Maurini, Consul of Molluilla.
Geraldus Maurini, Consul of Avellanto, and
Joannes Maurini, Notary of Villano Saccarici.

In the same year, 1271, Maurand de Belpuch appears as one of the first capitouls of Toulouse.

On the roll of a muster held A. D. 1272, in Côtentin, in Normandy, appears Jacobus de Maurini, an esquire.

We find, also, elsewhere :

A. D. 1284, Pierre Maurand.

A. D. 1286, Etienne de Maurand.

A. D. 1289, Armand Maurand.

A. D. 1290, Raimundi Moran, of Bergiers, in Languedoc.

A. D. 1294, Raymond Mauran was capitoul.

A. D. 1297, Pons IV. Maurin was Abbot of Valmagni, and was transferred, A. D. 1319, to Grandsalve, at Toulouse.

A. D. 1300, is mentioned Ramundus Athenis, son of Ramundi Maurandi, and Etienne Maurand was a capitoul of Toulouse in the same year.

A. D. 1306, Etienne and Olderic Maurand were capitouls.

A. D. 1307, Raymond Bon. Mancip. and Aldric Maurand were capitouls.

A. D. 1308, Gulielmus Maurand.

A. D. 1314, Aldric and Mancip. Mauran.

A. D. 1318, Gulielme Maurin.

A. D. 1331, Guliel. de Maurens, Knight, served in the expedition to reduce Lyons, and, A. D. 1335, on a roll of the army,

Pierre Maurin and others are mentioned, all of Voreppe, in Dauphiné.

A. D. 1339, Petrus de Mauran appears in a muster roll of the forces of the Comte de Foisé at Mount Marsen. In the same year Dom. Bertrandus de Maurens, Knight, swore fidelity to the King of France for his castle and town of Maurens.

Mr. James Eddy Mauran quotes from M. de Mège, editor of the works of Dom. Vaissette, 1844, who speaks of those ancient Maurands who entered several times into the municipal magistracy of Toulouse, and whom Lafaille has placed among the most ancient and most celebrated families of the Earldom of Toulouse.

"The Maurans," remarks M. de Mège, "were so called for some reason now forgotten and lost, and not from their lands: they did not have to imitate the noblemen of the first families of Languedoc, who, cutting off the particle *de* of their name in their proofs of nobility, wished thus to show the antiquity of their race and prove that their names belonged to their families and not to their lands." He quotes Lafaille as saying that "the Maurans made, A. D. 1747, considerable donations to the Bishop of Toulouse. This family was made up of several branches, which have been long since extinct. A daughter of this house having married into that of the Joannis de Gargas, the latter has kept the revenues which the Maurands had in Toulouse, and even the arms which are 'checky, or and azure.'"

Lamothe-Langon, *L'Histoire de l'Inquisition en France*, Paris, 1829, differs from Lafaille. He affirms that the arms he had seen, both in the archives of Malta and in the Ms. annals of Toulouse were "checky, or and gules." He adds, "The houses of Mauran now existing in Languedoc have nothing in common with the old race. This family was counted among the most ancient and respectable of Languedoc. Public titles prove that it enjoyed an illustrious rank at Toulouse so early as A. D. 1141. It claimed to have descended from the Dukes of Aquitaine, and brought forward

proofs which we have verified in the archives of the Order of Malta at Toulouse."

M. de Mège says, "In those times husbands did not join the arms of their wives to their own, unless they were heiresses of their houses. The mere fact of the family into which the heiress of the Maurans married retaining her arms tends to display how large were her possessions."

"There yet remains," says Dom. Vaissette, "a grand monument of the dwelling-house of the illustrious family of the Maurans. It is the great tower of the College of Perigord." M. de Mège adds, "The base alone remains, and at this moment (1841) is being covered with a strong coat of whitewash." The castle of Maurand extended over the vast space occupied by the existing Grand Seminary. It was the ancient palace of Pierre Mauran, the celebrated Albigensian heretic. It was sold by a member of the family, May 9, 1363, to the Comte Talleyrand de Périgord. Lafaille says, "The Cardinal Talairan," *i. e.* Talleyrand, "having commenced the foundations of a college in Toulouse, A. D. 1375, had already bought the house with the big tower, which was the ancient domicile of the Maurans." He adds, "We learn from old titles that the dwellings of people of quality and of wealthy persons of these times were built like the castles in the country, the greater part isolated, with embattlements and other marks of seigniory. There remain to this day a few towers of this kind, such as the tower of Mauran, which is a part of the College of Perigord." Further on he says, "The house of Mauran, built of brick, was reduced to ashes by the Catholics, A. D. 1561."

The name, it has already been remarked, occurs constantly in the list of capitouls from A. D. 1271 to A. D. 1453. This office of capitoul was much sought after, those holding it having command over the troops of the city, and a title of nobility was granted to the possessors and their descendants, besides admission into all the orders of knight-

hood. Its importance is verified by an old saying of the twelfth century:

> "De gran noblessa pren titol
> Qui de Tolosa es capitol."

The capitouls were confirmed in their nobility by letters patent, dating from A. D. 1422 to A. D. 1772. (See Dom. Vaissette, vol. vi., add. 50 to 61 and 77. Also, de la Roque, *Noblesse de Languedoc*, p. 115.)

The following list of capitouls is compiled from Lafaille and Bremond:

Jourdain Maurand, Seigneur de Pompignon, or Pompinha, was Capitoul of Toulouse. A. D. 1313, 1327 and 1338.

Bertrand Maurand, Seigneur de Gragnaigue, Capitoul A. D. 1315 and 1331.

Odric, ou Aldric, Mauran, co-Seigneur de Valsegur, Capitoul A. D. 1322, 1326 and 1330.

Aldric Maurand, Seigneur de Belvéze, Capitoul A. D. 1319, 1323 and 1332.

Mancip. Maurand, Seigneur de Montrabe, Capitoul A. D. 1320, 1324 and 1340.

Aldric Maurand, Seigneur de Beauzelle, Capitoul A. D. 1320 and 1326.

Jean Mauran, Seigneur de Monts, Capitoul A. D. 1321 and 1326.

The name continues to appear very frequently in the list of capitouls during the remainder of the fourteenth century. Indeed, it does not disappear until A. D. 1434, according to one writer, and A. D. 1512, according to another. About this time occurred, probably, the emigration from Languedoc to Savoy, to which the so called heretics were forced by the persecutions of the Romish Church. The tradition is that not far from the middle of the sixteenth century, François Maurini, called Eustache, captain of the Protestants, was condemned to death at Toulouse for contumacy. In a French poem written about this time, the writer, alluding to a noble

roll of Frenchmen, inhabitants of Savoy, introduces a eulogy to a Doctor Morand, who, he says, "is dying daily for Christ."

> "Tu as aussi le bon Docteur Morand,
> Qui est pour Christ, de jour en jour, mourant;
> Homme accomply en la Théologie,
> En Médecine et en Astrologie,
> Et plus subtil que ces Sophistréaux
> S'il fault parler des sept ars libéraux.
> Ferme et constant comme le fort rocher,
> Et l'homme à qui on ne peult reprocher
> Rien en sa vie ou doctrine admirable."

At what time the Maurans, who, as we have seen, were, for so many years, citizens of Toulouse, came to Villefranche, we have not been able to ascertain.

The Maurans of Toulouse continued to be Protestants, we have reason to believe, after the emigration to Villefranche; but in the course of time and through intermarriage with Catholics, they returned to their earlier faith.

The first Mauran of the Villefranche branch, of whom we have knowledge, was Giovanni, who must have been born about the middle of the sixteenth century, for it is recorded in the parish register of Villefranche that his daughter, Francesca, was married to Michele, son of Giachomo Inardi, May 7, 1608.

The earliest known record of a member of the family, in the same register, is that of Anna Maria Mauran, born March 18, 1600, a certificate of whose baptism, made by the curate of the parish in 1877, was received by Mr. James E. Mauran and is now among the papers which he left. Through his own efforts, as well as those of other members of the family, Mr. Mauran had obtained copies from the parish register, of the records of the births of more than seventy members of the family and of many of their marriages and deaths, and was thus able to trace the descent of his grandfather, Joseph Carlo Mauran, from Giovanni, the earliest known member of the Villefranche branch of the family. The following is a copy of the certificate of the baptism of Anna Maria Mauran:

PAROISSE DE ST. MICHEL ARCH.
VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-MER.

Extrait d'acte de naissance et de Baptême du registre de l'état civil de la paroisse de St. Michel de Villefranche, Alpes-maritimes, France.

L'an de notre Seigneur, mil six cent, le Dix-huit du mois de Mars, je soussigné, curé de cette paroisse, ai baptisé une enfant, née à Villefranche, le Dix-huit Mars, fille de Maurand Constantin et de Françoise, son épouse. laquelle enfant a reçu le nom de Anne Marie. Le parrain a été Honoré Maurand: la marraine a été Marie, sa femme.

Signé, ASSONO, *Curé.*

Copie et traduction du Latin conformes
Villefranche, 17 Février, 1877.

C. SIGA, *Vicaire.*

So far as appears, 1837 was the date of the last entry of the name of Mauran in the register of St. Michel. Mr. Mauran, referring to his list of members of the family compiled from the Villefranche records, says: "I have omitted to enter several other instances of the name, deeming them not of sufficient importance. But the foregoing will show how far back we can trace our lineage. They were undoubtedly branches of a very large family, but how related to us is unfortunately lost."

NOTE.—The following is the conclusion of a historical sketch which Mr. Mauran has given of Villefranche: "The Nizzards (inhabitants of Nice; in Italian, *Nizza*) were quite as much Italian as the Genoese, and their dialect was, if anything, nearer the Tuscan than the harsh dialect of Genoa. The province was as deeply attached to Italy as Alsace and Lorraine were attached to France before the late German conquest. I think we can consider our family to be of Italian origin, Villefranche at the time of the disappearance of Joseph Carlo having been in the dominions of the Duke of Savoy."

The Mauran Name

and

Coat of Arms.

The Mauran Name and Coat of Arms.

The compiler of these "Memorials of the Mauran Family" lays no claim to a technical knowledge of the subject of heraldry, nor does he pretend to be able to unravel the mysteries connected with "coats of arms." Fortunately these were matters in which James Eddy Mauran took a deep interest, and about which he could speak and write with a good degree of authority. From the considerable mass of materials which he collected, I shall select some of the speculations which occurred to him, and also such of the facts, which by most diligent research he had gathered together, as I think may be interesting to those who are especially concerned in the work I have undertaken.

Mr. Mauran says that in the course of his studies he has read and examined a great number of histories and pedigrees of foreign families, but can recall none which in interest compares with that of the Mauran family. This name is connected in a twofold way with the early literature of the South of Europe. In the institution of the Floral Games of Toulouse, A. D. 1324, which became so celebrated, both the name and the armorial bearings appear. At these renowned poetical trials, presided two of the house of Mauran, who were at that time magistrates of the town. Both name and arms are interwoven with the remote traditions and romances of the Middle Ages. The giant, or Saracen, was the grand feature of the traditions and romances of that early period, and his discomfiture ever brought glory to his knightly assailant.

"Although through lack of materials," remarks Mr. Mauran, "I may fail to determine our origin and descent, numerous examples of other families which have come under my notice, will tend to show by analogy, how other houses acquired their names and surnames. Meanwhile," he adds, "it is a great satisfaction to know that the name still exists." Lainé, in his *Review of the Hall of the Crusaders at Versailles*, 1844, tells us that out of one hundred and ninety thousand noble families of France since the reign of Philip Augustus, four-fifths have passed away. Mr. Mauran says: "As I have no certain clue to the origin either of the name of Mauran or its coat of arms, I find myself at greater liberty in indulging my fancies in speculations on the probable cause of the first adoption of the name and also of the Moor's head as an armorial bearing."

It is the opinion, as we learn from Mr. Mauran, of some trustworthy writers on heraldry that names preceded and gave rise to arms. This is the view taken by De La Roque, who in his *Traité de l'origine des noms*, Paris, 1681, p. 34, says: "It has been believed at the North that names have been derived from arms. This belief is contrary to that of other nations who have taken, most likely, their arms from their names, according to an almost infinite number of examples."

The President Valbonais, in his *Histoire du Dauphiné*, holds the following view: "It is a general impression," he says, "that before the year 1000, family names were not hereditary and did not pass from parents to children. Neither were surnames from lands in usage; and armorial bearings were not introduced until a long time after."

Lainé, in his *Archives de la Noblesse de France*, says that "family names have been hereditary only since the year 1000. Names of places are more ancient."

In the reign of William II. there is every reason to believe that the heraldic distinctions began by degrees to be introduced into England, and that in the time of Richard I.

these had become hereditary. See Montagu's *Guide to the Study of Heraldry*, London, 1840.

But names, or rather surnames, certainly must have preceded armorial bearings, and they were transferred to the shield in *armes parlantes* when it had become the custom to ornament this with distinguishing and particular signs. See Marq. de Magny's *Livre d'or de la Noblesse*, Paris, 1846. J. R. Blanché, in his *Pursuivant of Arms*, London, 1852, p. 68, upholds the same theory.

The most ancient coats of arms, it has been justly remarked, were formed of objects which had some relation, either near or distant, to the names of their bearers. They were, frequently, cold allusions and insipid plays upon words, and such was necessarily the case among the people at the dawn of the Middle Ages. All that nature or the arts could give birth to in a rebus, was put under contribution. These arms are called *armes parlantes*, or "canting," as it is termed in English heraldry, because they designate, as it were, the family adopting them.

Italy seems, in particular, to surpass other countries, according to the *Art du Blason* of the learned Père Menestrier, in the matter referred to. "There is," says he, "no nation where there are so many *armes parlantes* as in Italy, because there are but few whose names are more significant and more proper to make 'canting' arms of."

It is scarcely possible to find an ancient coat that was not originally "canting," or allusive, excepting, of course, those displaying honorable ordinaries, a term in heraldry denoting a class of plain devices, which took their rise from the ornamental strengthening of the shield.

It is not certain whence the name Mauran derived its origin. It is supposed to be connected in some way with the Moors, who left their names in the places where they resided. On the Mauran coat of arms appears to be a Moor's head in black. Dom. Vaissette says: "In Romance (*langue romane*) the word *maure* has the same significance as the

word 'black.'" At old Toulouse the peasants give the name of *maures* to old medals blackened by age. A rock to which time has given a sombre tint or which has it from nature itself, receives the epithet of *maure*, or black. It has been the same with the walls of old castles. In Spain a ridge of mountains is now called *Sierra Morena*, or Black Mountains. In fact, the term *maure* was synonymous with black, derived perhaps from the color of the former invaders from Africa. In the *Musée Universel* of January, 1873, appeared an article entitled *Sun Burnt Faces*, in which was the following: "When a face was of a tanned brown, the bearer, in former times, was called by the name of *maure*. Ludovico Maria Sforzo, Duke of Milan, was nicknamed *il moro*, on account of the swarthy hue of his complexion, and bore for his device a mulberry tree, which in Italian is termed *moro*. A horse of a brown color was called *cheval morel*, *moreau*, or *morieau*. The name was given to both animate and inanimate objects.

From Maure came Maurand, Maurant, Mauras, Mauraux, Maurey, Maurice, Maurin, Maurio, Maury.

From More, which savors of Brittany, came Morain, Morand, Morando, Morane, Morange, Morard, Moras, Morat, Moratel, Moraux, Moreau, Moreaux, Moreno, Moret, Moreton, Morey, Moria, Moricat, Morice, Morie, Morillet, Morillon, Morinat, Morineau, Morinet, Morinot, Morrin, Morlat, Mowry.

The number of the Morin and the Moreau is considerable; that of the Maurel, Morel, Moreel, Morelli is not less. To this last group belong Morillon, Morlatt, Morillot, Morlet, Morlot, Morellet, Morland.

The Mourat, Moreau, Mouret, Mourrot, Mourlin, Mourlot, Mourot, Mourouse, must have been, in former times, of the darkest hue of all, for they were originally of the South of France, where a brown skin is common. In Provence the Moors of Africa are yet designated by the name of *Mourous*.

The crest on the Mauran coat of arms is a bust, the face being covered with a visor. The word "crest" is derived from the Latin *crista*, akin to *crescere*, to grow up. Heralds do not regard the crest as by any means a necessary adjunct to the shield, although it is popularly so considered. It seems to have been purely personal, and to have been chosen for the gracefulness of its form, or for its formidable and warlike appearance. Placed on the top of the helmet, it pointed out distinctly the knightly bearer in battle, and it was known under the name of the "cognizance," (from the Latin *cognoscere*, to know). So far as we can interpret the Mauran crest, the impression is that those who originally selected it were warriors ready to wage battle with their foes.

From the foregoing extracts from Mr. Mauran's papers we reach only this conclusion, that the family name was, in some way, derived from the Moors, but just how is not certain.

MAURANS. MEMBERS OF THE ORDER

OF THE

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

Maurans, Members of the Order of the Knights of Malta.

The original name of the Knights of Malta was "The Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem."

The order was established for the purpose of aiding the pilgrims, who in their sojourn in the holy city, were bitterly oppressed and persecuted by the cruel Turks. At first, a purely charitable institution, it became both a charitable and a military organization, taking definite shape not far from A. D. 1120. Its members bore the name of "Hospitallers," and achieved great renown in their contests with the Saracens. When, in the month of September, 1187, the celebrated Saladin took Jerusalem, the knights retired, first, to the little town of Margat, and, subsequently to Acre, where they had their headquarters for nearly a century. Once more driven from their home, they took up their abode in Cyprus, and A. D. 1310 captured Rhodes.

The two memorable sieges of Rhodes, the first A. D. 1480 and the second A. D. 1522, and ending in its surrender to the Turks in December of this year, form a most thrilling passage in the history of the order. On the 24th of March, 1530, Charles V. of Germany ceded to the knights the islands of Malta and Gozo, and henceforth they were known as "The Knights of Malta." For more than two hundred and fifty years they held possession of Malta.

Beginning with the year 1565, the name of Mauran appears at different dates as belonging to persons who became members of the order. As will be seen hereafter, the record states that on the 25th of February, 1565, Franceso de

Mauran was received into the "French division" of the order, as "servant at arms." On the 18th of the May following, a Turkish fleet, having on board 30,000 men, appeared in the waters of Malta, and the place was beseiged. The story of that memorable siege, as recorded by the historian, has all the charm and romance of the most remarkable among the many conflicts between Christians and Moslems. For four sanguinary months the bitter fight went on and ended with the complete discomfiture of the Turks, who were compelled to abandon the siege after incredible losses. Well does the historian say that "the defence of Malta has justly been considered the most brilliant feat of arms which has graced the annals of the order of St. John."

We find that on the 22d of June, 1572, Antoine Marano, or, as is believed, Mauran, was received as a knight in "The Italian division" of the order, this being the highest rank one could reach. On the 12th of December, 1579, Giovanni, or John Moran or Mauran, was received in "The Castilian division" of the order, as chaplain, next in rank to a knight. The period included within these dates was one of enlarged prosperity of the order and the increase of its fame in all parts of Europe and the East.

Other Mauran names, all of them being names of knights, thus indicating their high rank, appear on the rolls of the order of the Knights of Malta, as late as between the years 1617 and 1669. What part they bore in the fortunes of the order, we shall probably never know. What we do know, in general, is that in many ways, these knights of Malta left the impress of their influence on the destinies of Europe, and performed no mean part in withstanding the onsets of the Moslems, who were the avowed enemies of the Christian faith, and had sworn to throw down, everywhere, the sacred symbol of the cross and rear the crescent in its place. We may be pardoned if we cherish the belief that all who bore the name of Mauran rendered valiant service in those older years for the right and the good, and honorably performed

their part in whatever walk of life they were called to engage.

As bearing upon this subject we are now considering, the following may not be out of place.

Under date of Aug. 18, 1887, the indefatigable annalist of the Mauran family, Mr. James Eddy Mauran, in order that he might obtain some definite information with regard to those of his ancestors who, according to his belief, were members of the order of the knights of Malta, wrote to John Worthington, United States consul at Malta, requesting him to ascertain, if possible, if there was reason to believe the correctness of his conclusion. The following was Mr. Worthington's reply:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
MALTA, Nov. 2, 1888.

MR. JAMES EDDY MAURAN,
92 Rhode Island Avenue, Newport, R. I.

MY DEAR SIR: I have by no means forgotten your commission contained in your note to me of August 18, 1887, but sundry illnesses and absences have stood in the way of doing it until now.

Having discovered just where the archives relating to the lists of knights are kept, and having got permission from the Chief Secretary to have them examined, I employed a clerk who could read both Latin and old-time Italian to search for any knights in the "languages" of both Italy and France, whose names were either Mauran, Maurandy, Moran or Morandy, or indeed any name closely resembling these.

To-day I received the enclosed "Memo," as the result of the search. Possibly you may find among them a name that you may want. If so, and you will designate it to me, I will see what further research will develope.

I am assured that the records existing in Malta do not specify "the birth and birthplace of the knights nor the dates of their deaths." Such assurances, however, I find not always reliable, and therefore I venture to hope that in spite of what I am told to the contrary, records may exist here containing further information. Anyhow, we can only try what further delving will bring forth. And now that the name you wanted followed up has been narrowed down to one or two, if you will specify which of the names in the enclosed list is the one to trace, I will see what further examination will accomplish.

The archives of the knights are kept in a large inner room in the palace here, and are all bound in heavy, clean parchment skin, and seem to be kept in very decent order and condition. They are in large vol-

umes, and the contents are all handwriting, with here and there on the margin a quaint device or illumination. The writing is large and clear, and in Latin.

I wish you could drop down upon Malta some time this winter and let me pilot you through the "Public Library," in which the libraries and the books of the knights are concentrated and kept. Some of these volumes are exquisitely illuminated, and would please your artistic soul "down to the ground."

Sincerely yours,

JOHN WORTHINGTON.

A young man, teacher of languages in the University of Malta, undertook the work of investigation with the following result:

MEMO.

Mauran,
Maurandy,
Moran,
Morandy,
} Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

de Mauran, Francesca, received in the "Langue of France," on the 25th of February, 1565 (1564 ai), as servant at arms.

Marano, Antonio, received in the "Langue of Italy," on the 23d of June, 1572, as knight.

Moran, Giovanni (John), received in the "Langue of Castile," on the 12th of December, 1577, as chaplain.

Maurens, Antonio, received in the "Langue of Provence," on the 13th of August, 1617, as knight.

Morando, Agostino, received in the "Langue of Italy," on the 28th of July, 1621, as knight; appointed Lieutenant of the Admiral on the 30th of July, 1654, and Auditor of Accounts for the Langue of Italy, on the 23d of June, 1667.

Moreno, Polidoro, received in the "Langue of Italy," on the 13th of August, 1636, as knight.

THE PALACE, GOV'T ARCHIVES, 21, 11, '88.

N. B.—No lists before 1535. No register of deaths before 1690.

It may be mentioned as a strong circumstantial evidence in favor of the view that there were Maurans among the knights of Malta, the circumstance that the surnames found in the foregoing were frequently prefixed to the name of Mauran all through the family history, so far as we have traced it.

No. 1.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

FROM

A. D. 1600, TO A. D. 1748.

Genealogical Records from A. D. 1600, to A. D. 1748.

It has been mentioned that Mr. James Eddy Mauran had obtained copies of the records of the births, marriages and deaths of many of the members of the Mauran family as they appear in the register of the parish church of Villefranche, and that he had traced therefrom the line of descent of his grandfather, Joseph Carlo Mauran, from Giovanni, the earliest recorded member of the family. This line of descent, traced by Mr. Mauran, is given below. It should be said, however, that it does not agree entirely with the "genealogical trees" that were enclosed with the letters sent by members of the family in Villefranche to members of the family in the United States, after communication had been established between them through the inquiry of Captain Thurber in 1823. Some of these "genealogical trees" are among the papers of Mr. Mauran, and there may be others in existence.

The line of descent traced by Mr. Mauran appears to be correct and he evidently believed it to be so. It is confirmed, moreover, by a chart of the family prepared by the Abbé C. Siga, of the parish church of Villefranche, in 1875. This traces the line back only to Marini Mauran, but through another source of information, Mr. Mauran was able to establish the relationship between Marini and his father Giovanni, the first recorded member of the family. The Villefranche parish records begin with the year 1600.

GIOVANNI MAURAN, known only through the records of his children, who were:

1. Francesca, married, May 7, 1608, Michele, son of Giachomo Inardi.
2. MARINI, born 1571; died May 26, 1647.

MARINI MAURAN (Giovanni[1]), married, 1613, Julia Massena; children:

1. Giovanni Francesco, born Sept. 7, 1614.
2. Giovanni Michele, born July 5, 1616.
3. Giovanni Battista, born Aug. 10, 1618.
4. Antonio, born Jan. 25, 1620; died June 20, 1682.
5. MICHELE ANGELO, born Sept. 29, 1625; died April 28, 1676.

MICHELE ANGELO MAURAN (Marini[2], Giovanni[1]), married, Jan. 14, 1654, Valentina Apolonia Foresta, who died Sept. 6, 1689; children:

1. Antonio, born Feb. 23, 1655; married, Oct. 23, 1689, Angela Maria Saca, who was born 1674 and died Aug. 16, 1748. They had seven children: Alessandro, born 1691; Antonio, born 1693; Michele Angelo, born 1695; Michele Arcangelo, born 1698; Onorato, born 1700; Giovanni, born 1703; Leon, born 1706. It is through Alessandro, son of Antonio, that the descent is traced in the "genealogical trees" of 1823.
2. Giovanna, born 1659; died Oct. 24, 1694; married Oct. 25, 1683, Capt. Gaspar Marchano, of Venice.
3. Devota, born April 17, 1661.

4. Onorato,* born April 17, 1663; died Jan. 21, 1727; married, Oct. 15, 1683, Giovanna Francesca Carlana, who was born 1657, and died April 3, 1733.

5. Giovanna Caterina, born March 22, 1665; died April 5, 1703.

6. Melchior, born April 6, 1668.

7. Ludovico, born Nov. 28, 1669.

8. Anna Francesca, born Feb. 27, 1672; married, July 20, 1698, Giovanni Battista, son of Onorato Amoretti.

9. Alessandro, born March 1, 1674.

Ludovico Mauran (Michele Angelo[3], Marini[2], Giovanni[1]), married, Sept. 15, 1699, Bartolomea, daughter of Giulio Semaria. She was born 1679, and died April 14, 1729. They had three children, "continuing," says Mr. J. E. Mauran, "our line."

1. Giulio, born Aug. 8, 1700.

2. Domenichino, born May 22, 1706; married, May 3, 1729, Maria Camilla, daughter of Antonio Mangiapane, and had five children.

3. Giuseppe Maria, born April 21, 1715; died April 30, 1799.

* "Several original documents relating to this brother of our great-great-grandfather, are in my possession. One is a log of a vessel, addressed to Captain Honorato Maurando, dated Sept. 14, 1691. Another, dated Aug. 17, 1693, signed by Le Chevalier de Lafare, at Nice, appoints Honnoré Maurand captain of a brigantine to convoy French vessels from Marseilles. Then, a commission and instructions, dated Villafranca, Sept. 14, 1697, to Capt. Honorato Maurando, commander of the armed bark, *La Diligente*. Finally, a commission from the Comte di Caselette, Governor of Nice for the King of Sicily, dated May 10, 1717, appointing the Signor Onorato Maurando, of Villafranca, commander of an armed vessel." Ms. of James Eddy Mauran.

GIUSEPPE MARIA MAURAN * (Ludovico,[4] Michele Angelo,[3] Marini,[2] Giovanni[1]), married 1st, 1739, Isabella (Elisabeth) Bailetta; children:

1. Madelena, born March 4, 1740; married —— Agal.
2. Antonio, born Oct. 28, 1743; died Jan. 31, 1746.
3. Bartolomea, born June 30, 1746: married —— Böet.
4. GIUSEPPE (JOSEPH) CARLO MAURAN, born June 3, 1748.

Giuseppe Maria Mauran married 2d, Feb. 12, 1752, Maria Theresa, daughter of Giacomo Americo, and had two children:

1. Jacques, born Oct 26, 1753; died Nov. 30, 1831.
2. Françoise, died 1813.

* "I have a book, bound in parchment, written by our great grandfather, Giuseppe. It contains treatises in French and Italian on astrology, meteorology, gunnery, the equipment of an armed galley, etc. He wrote his name in three different places. Mauraudy: '*Questo Cartaro appartiene a Giuseppe Mauraudy.—fatto 25 luglio, 1763.*' On another page he wrote, '*Giuseppe Mauran & Isabella Bailetta.*'"

"Giuseppe evidently was a sea-captain, as undoubtedly were many of our name. The ranks of St. John, of the Island of Malta, were extensively recruited by the hardy seafaring inhabitants of the northern portion of Italy bordering on the Mediterranean. The Lords of Monaco, Mentone and other towns of the Riviera were noted as pirates, continually at war with the corsairs of Africa. No doubt many of our name were in the expedition of eight galleys which, in 1571, sailed from Villefranche, to help drive the Turks from the siege of Malta." Ms. of J. E. Mauran.

No. 2.

GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

FROM

A. D. 1748, TO A. D. 1893.

Genealogical Records from A. D. 1748, to A. D. 1893.

Joseph Carlo Mauran.	Olive Bicknell.
B. June 3, 1748,	B. Nov. 11, 1754,
M. April (?) 1772,	D. Feb. 12, 1814.
D. May 1, 1813.	

Ten children were born to Joseph Carlo and Olive (Bicknell) Mauran.

First child of Joseph Carlo and Olive (Bicknell) Mauran.

JOSEPH MAURAN,

Born July 20, 1774. Died in South America May 4, 1795.
Not married.

1834388

Second child of Joseph Carlo and Olive (Bicknell) Mauran.

WAIT MAURAN.

Born Aug. 27, 1775. Died Dec. 18, 1850.

Married Nathaniel Smith.

SECOND CHILD.

WAIT MAURAN,
Nathaniel Smith,
B. Aug. 27, 1776, B. Jan. 13, 1774,
M. (?) D. April 5, 1846.
D. Dec. 18, 1850.

Children.

I.

JOSEPH MAURAN, Betsey Kingsley,
B. Jan. 6, 1795, B. (?) 1795,
M. 1st, June (?) 1814,
D. Feb. 14, 1860. D. May 28, 1842.

They had

1.

Elizabeth, John E. Martin,
B. April 17, 1815, B. May 25, 1805.
M. June 14, 1836. D. May 25, 1888.

And had

(a)

Elizabeth V., Charles J. Place,
B. April 17, 1839, B. (?)
M. (?) 1859. D. May (?) 1892.

And had

Lillie Wood,
B. Oct. 20, 1859.

(b)

Emily M., William L. Nichols,
B. April 7, 1847, B. Dec. 7, 1842.
M. Dec. 24, 1868.

And had

Emily Merchant,
B. Jan. 2, 1870.

(c)

Mary, Lucius Warner,
B. Jan. 29, 1849, B. Oct. 18, 1841.
M. July 5, 1868.

And had

Charles,
B. Feb. 15, 1870.
Hoyt,
B. Jan. 15, 1873, D. April 18, 1878.
Sarah,
B. Jan. 16, 1878.

(d)

Rufus, Sarah E. Monroe,
B. March 10, 1853, B Nov. 2, 1861.
M. July 3, 1879.

And had

Hoyt,
B. July, 1882, D. in infancy.
Grace,
B. Sept. (?), 1885.
Bert,
B. May 2, 1887.
Lena B.,
B. Nov. 4, 1889.

(e)

Calvin, Abby West,
B. (?) 1858, B. (?)
M. June 5, 1886.

2.

Waite Mauran, Davis Perry,
B. April 12, 1817, B. July 31, 1805.
M. Dec. 27, 1835, D. June 4, 1893.
D. Feb. 11, 1890.

And had

(a)
William,
B. Nov. 29, 1837,
D., lost at sea, Sept. (?) 1860.
(b)
Hiram Francis, Lydia H. Slade,
B. June 12, 1841, B. (?)
M. April 16, 1863.
And had
Addie Mauran,
B. Nov. 29, 1863.

3.
Rufus Babcock,
Hannah B. Macomber,
B. Sept. 15, 1827, B. Nov. 10, 1829,
M. 1st, Feb. 13, 1853,
D. Aug. 9, 1879. D. May 11, 1866.
And had
Hannah T.,
B. Oct. 4, 1862, D. in infancy.
M. 2d, Dec. 1, 1869,
Harriet A. Brown,
B. April 10, 1840.
And had
Clarence,
B. (?) D. in infancy.
Marion Kingsley,
B. June 11, 1878.

4.
Charles J. M.,[1]* Susan K. Tiffany,
B. Oct. 29, 1830, B. Oct. 11, 1832.
M. March 12, 1854,
D. May 8, 1892.
And had
(a)
Benjamin K., May S. Martin,
B. Mar. 29, 1856, B. Oct. 10, 1860.
M. Jan. 15, 1879.
And had
Joseph M.,
B. Oct. 6, 1880.
Mabel L.,
B. Jan. 28, 1885.
Lewis B.,
B. March 5, 1886.
(b)
Olive M.,
B. Jan. 13, 1859.
(c)
Charles J.,
B. Jan. 2, 1862.
(d)
Susan Tiffany,
B. Aug. 17, 1863.
(e)
William Wyman, Evelina Barton,
B. Nov. 16, 1866, B. Mar. 1, 1867.
M. June 23, 1891.
(f)
Mary Elizabeth,
B. July 22, 1869.

5.
Olive M. (twin with C. J. M.),
James Collins,
B. Oct. 29, 1830, B. (?)
M. March 1, 1847,
D. Dec. 25, 1884.
And had
(a)
Adelaide,
B. May 26, 1850, D. July 7, 1854.
(b)
Charles J. M.,
B. Oct. 10, 1854, D. March 18, 1857.
(c)
Grace Adelaide,
B. July 4, 1858, Arthur Viall,
M. Feb. 17, 1892. B. Oct. 1, 1869.

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* The figures at the right of names refer to Biographical Sketches.

6.

Sophie M., Geo. E. Kinnicutt, Jr.,
B. Sept. 17, 1837, B. Sept. 27, 1829,
M. Aug. 16, 1854. D. Aug. 21, 1863.

And had

(a)

Adella S., Charles S. Lawton.
B. June 7, 1855, B. Aug. 18, 1856,
M. Oct. 14, 1881.

And had

Bertha Francis,
B. June 7, 1883.
Charles S.,
B. Oct. 10, 1885, D. in infancy.
Sarah M.,
B. March 1, 1887.

(b)

Frank T., Minnie C. Lindsey,
B. Nov. 29, 1856, April 11, 1864.
M. Aug. 28, 1883.

And had

Adeline L.,
B. Oct. 3, 1884.
George L.,
B. Nov. 17, 1886.
Minnie F.,
B. Jan. 7, 1889, D. June 15, 1891.

(c)

Mary I.,
B. Oct. 16, 1861.

JOSEPH MAURAN. Sallie Bosworth,
M. 2d, Dec. 4, 1842, B. April 23, 1798,
D. July 7, 1874.

II.

OLIVE BICKNELL, Rufus Babcock,[2]
B. Sept. 11, 1800, B. Sept. 18, 1798,
M. May (?) 1824, D. May 4, 1875.
D. Nov. 1, 1876.

They had

1.

Caroline Vassar, H. G. Jones,[3]
B. Feb. 10, 1825, B. Jan. 19, 1822,
M. May 27, 1852, D. Mar. 14, 1893.
D. March 7, 1889.

2.

Emily Eddy, George H. Swift,
B. Aug. 3, 1826, B. (?) 1820.
M. Feb. 28, 1844,
D. Nov. 5, 1844.

And had

Rufus E.,
B. Oct. 15, 1844, D. July 3, 1870.

3.

Harriet Shepard, James H. Weeks,[4]
B. Sept. 26, 1831, B. Dec. 21, 1822,
M. June 28, 1866, D. Dec. 28, 1887.

And had

(a)

Caroline Babcock,
B. May 20, 1867.

(b)

Elizabeth Mauran,
B. Aug. 1, 1869.

III.

NATHANIEL CHURCH,[5] Sally Bowen,
B. Oct. 11, 1811, B. April 24, 1814,
M. April 8, 1835, D. Jan. 11, 1874.
D. Nov. 22, 1876.

They had

1.

Antoinette S.,
B. March 7, 1836, D. Oct. 25, 1836.

2.
James Antoine,
B. May 4, 1837, D. March 3, 1844.

3.
Nathaniel H.,
B. Feb. 14, 1839, D. Mar. 22, 1841.

4.
Albert,
B. Aug. 24, 1841, D. Aug. 24, 1841.

5.
Nathaniel W.,[6] Emily F. Cole,
B. Dec. 18, 1842, B. (?)
M. April 27, 1870,
D. July 7, 1875.
And had
(a)
Walter C.,
B. Jan. 9, 1871.
(b]
Nathaniel W., Jr.,
B. Nov. 18, 1873.

6.
Louise B.,
B. April 3, 1845.

7.
Emily E., George H. Babcock,
B. July 30, 1847, B. Sept. 5, 1847.
M. Oct. 3, 1876.
And had
(a)
Russell A.,
B. July 26, 1879.
Harry Lyman,
B. Oct. 11, 1888.

8.
Walter Parker,
B. Dec, 20, 1849. D. Dec. 7, 1868.

9.
Irving Mauran,[7]
Caroline W. Ketchum,
B. July 15, 1852, B. Feb. 4, 1852.
M. April 12, 1887.
And had
(a)
Kenneth V.,
B. Feb. 5, 1889, D. Oct. 31, 1889.
(b)
Nathalie Church,
B. Dec. 9, 1890.

10.
Ralph,
B. Aug. 20, 1854, D. Feb. 28, 1856.

11.
Harry M.,
B. Jan. 14, 1858.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

1.

CHARLES JOSEPH MAURAN SMITH,

A prominent and highly esteemed citizen of Barrington, who greatly endeared himself to a large circle of friends by the kindness of his nature, and the cheerfulness which was so marked a feature of his character. For more than forty years, he was a consistent member of the Warren Methodist Episcopal Church.

2.

RUFUS BABCOCK, D. D.,

Was born in Colebrook, Ct., and graduated at Brown University in 1821. For a time, he was a tutor in what is now Columbian University, Washington, D. C. In 1823 he was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After a brief ministry here, he accepted a call to the First Baptist Church, in Salem, Mass., where he was pastor from 1826 to 1833, resigning the latter year to accept the presidency of Waterville College (now Colby University), Maine. He remained in office nearly four years. Subsequently he had pastorates in Philadelphia, New Bedford, and a second time in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After he retired from the active duties of the ministry, he devoted much of his time to benevolent and literary work.

Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1834, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

3.

HORATIO GATES JONES, D. C. L.,

Was born in Roxborough, Philadelphia, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1841. He studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1847. His tastes were strongly in the line of historical studies, and he was chosen a member of several of the most prominent historical societies in the United States. In 1877 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain. In 1874

he was chosen a member of the Pennsylvania State Senate from Philadelphia, and was reelected in 1876 and 1878. He occupied prominent positions in different organizations connected with the Baptist denomination, of one of the churches of which he was a faithful member. In 1863 Brown University conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1880 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law from Judson University, Arkansas.

4.

James H. Weeks

Was born in Fishkill, near Hackensack, N. Y., and fitted for college, but on account of ill-health, was obliged to relinquish his wish to obtain a collegiate education. He studied law, and, having been admitted to the bar in 1845, entered into partnership with Mr. John Johnson, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with whom he was associated for forty-two years. The only political office he held was that of member of the New York Assembly, to which he was elected in 1853, continuing in office for a single year only. He gave his hearty practical support to the government in the Civil War.

In the earlier years of his career as a lawyer, Mr. Weeks devoted himself most faithfully to the more active duties of his profession, but in later years he gave less attention to these demands on his time and energies. He was regarded as an able and safe counselor in legal matters, and was often chosen referee for the purpose of determining litigations. He was fond of agricultural pursuits, and was also a lover of good books, with with the contents of which he made himself familiar. He was selected testamentary executor by many of his friends, because of the great confidence they reposed in his judgment and integrity, and it is said there was no man in his county who carried so large a weight of responsibility of this kind as he.

At his decease the bar of Dutchess County, N. Y., passed highly commendatory resolutions, embodying their estimate of his character and their sense of the great loss they had sustained.

5.

Nathaniel Smith.

The life of Mr. Smith was spent chiefly in agricultural pursuits. He began, at an early age, to be interested in political matters, and was always a consistent Democrat of the old conservative school. So esteemed was he by his fellow-citizens, and such confidence did they repose in his integrity and good common sense, that, although the majority were of the opposite political party, they elected him nearly every year, from 1854 to 1873, a member of the Town Council; and for three years, 1855, 1869,

1870, a representative to the General Assembly, which offices he filled with credit to himself and to the advancement of the public interests.

His judgment was clear and sound, and his advice in matters of importance or delicacy was often sought. He had a marked taste for the reading of good books, and his quickness of perception and excellent memory made him an agreeable companion and associate. He left the impress of a good example and the influence of an upright life on his native town, in whose welfare and advancement in all that tended to uplift and improve he took an abiding interest.

6.

NATHANIEL WAIT SMITH

Became a partner, Jan. 1, 1873, in the well-known firm of Geo. L. Claflin & Co., wholesale druggists, in Providence, and devoted himself most faithfully to the duties of his chosen calling. He possessed a more than ordinary aptitude for commercial affairs, and, although but thirty-three years of age when he died, had already won for himself an enviable reputation for sterling integrity, untiring industry and executive capacity of no small degree. He was deservedly popular with all classes, and left a wide circle of warm friends to mourn his seemingly premature decease.

7.

IRVING MAURAN SMITH.

An enterprising and successful man of business and a public spirited citizen. It was largely through his influence that an act was passed by the General Assembly of Rhode Island establishing "Arbor Day." He was one of the organizers of The Rhode Island Business Men's Association and its first president, and was the founder of The Barrington Rural Improvement Association.

He is a firm believer in progressive action and broad measures, as well as in organization and coöperation to bring about desired results.

Third child of Joseph Carlo and Olive (Bicknell) Mauran.

CARLO MAURAN.

Born March 12, 1779. Died Nov. 27, 1844.

CARLO MAURAN.

CARLO MAURAN AND DESCENDANTS.

THIRD CHILD.

CARLO MAURAN,[1]
Sallie Smith,
B. March 12, 1779, B. Sept 14, 1785,
M. Mar. 27, 1805, D. Nov. 5, 1866.
D. Nov. 27, 1844.

Children.

I.

NATHANIEL S.,
Adeline Manchester,
B. Dec. 29, 1805, B. Sept. 10, 1805,
M. April 2, 1828, D. May 30, 1881.
D. April 12, 1860.

They had

1.

Sallie S., Richard M. Sherman,
B. April 4, 1829, B. Sept. 16, 1813.
M. Jan. 17, 1854,
D. June 19, 1865.

And had

(a)

Harry M.,[2] Matilde A. Barreda,
B. Nov. 25, 1854, B. Jan. 15, 1857.
M. April 7, 1890.

And had one son,
Frederic Barreda,
B. Dec. 22, 1892.

(b)

Elizabeth M.,
B. Aug. 20, 1857.

(c)

Adeline M.,
B. Dec. 29, 1859.

(d)

Ethel,
B. Oct. 2, 1861.

(e)

Margaret, (twin with Ethel),
B. Oct. 2, 1861. D. Oct. 11, 1861.

(f)

Richard M.,Jr.,[3] Sara M.Gallaudet,
B. Aug. 10, 1863, B. Dec. 10, 1864.
M. Oct. 14, 1890.

And had
Dorothy,
B. July 15, 1891.

2.

Marion H.
B. Dec. 5, 1830, D. April 16, 1834,

3.

Adeline,
B. Jan. 16, 1832, Dec, 17, 1833.

4.

Carlo,
B. July 4, 1835, D. Aug. 7, 1835.

5.

Adeline,
B. (?) 1836, D. Nov. 29, 1878.

6.

Carlo, Lisle Ridell,
B. Mar. 31, 1844, B. Mar. 4, 1854.
M. Jan. 3, 1872,
D. June 12, 1886.

And had

(a)

Sallie S.,
B. Nov. 22, 1876, D. Mar. 13, 1883.

(b)

Linda E.,
B. Oct. 28, 1883.

II.

Joseph Carlo,
B. Oct. 21, 1807, D. April 13, 1838.

III.

Carlos.[4]
B. Aug. 12, 1810, D. Dec. 1, 1827.

IV.

George Washington,
B. Dec. 5, 1812, D. Nov. 14, 1815.

V.

Oroondates,
B. Jan. 29, 1815, D. Nov. 6, 1828.

VI.

George A.,
B., Feb. 21, 1818, D. Mar. 15, 1822.

VII.

Frank, Mary A. Rhodes,
B. Feb. 26, 1821, B. Oct. 31, 1824,
M. 1st, April 20, 1847.
D. Jan. 7, 1854.

They had

1.

James M. Rhodes,* Emily Borie,
B. Dec. 25, 1848, B. April 9, 1851.
M. Jan. 5, 1871.

And had

(a)

Clementine B.,
B. Dec. 10, 1871.

(b)

May A.,
B. April 23, 1874.

(c)

James M.,
B. July 31, 1876.

(d)

Frank M.,
B. Nov. 20, 1878.

(e) and (f)

Twins.
Emily B. and Elizabeth McK.,
B. Oct. 22, 1880.
Emily B., D. April 11, 1881.

(g)

Emily Beauveau,
B. Feb. 17, 1882.

(h)

Charles B.,
B. April 9, 1883.

(i)

Sophie B.,
B. July 7, 1885, D. Feb. 25, 1888.

(j)

Lawrence M.,
B. March 24, 1887.

(k)

Edith,
B. Nov. 6, 1892, D. Feb. 7, 1893.

Frank Mauran,
M. 2d, April 30, 1857,
Mary L. Nichols,
B. April 10, 1834.
They had

* By an Act of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, the name was changed from James Rhodes Mauran to James Mauran Rhodes.

1.
Mary Rhodes, John S. Watts,
B. March 16, 1858, B. (?)
M. May 21, 1884.
And had
(a)
Dorothea Mauran,
B. Dec. 26, 1889.

2.
Augustus Carlo,
B. April 7, 1860, D. April 10, 1875.

3.
Louise Carlile,
B. Feb. 21, 1862.

4.
Frank, Jr.,[6]
B. Feb. 18, 1864.

5.
John Lawrence,
B. Nov. 19, 1866.

6.
Alice Endicott,
B. April 29, 1875.

VIII.

Sarah Elizabeth,
John S. Lawrence,[7]
B. May 2, 1823, B. July 21, 1818,
M. June 30, 1846, D. June 4, 1880.
D. March 10, 1878.
They had
1.
Grace Mauran,
B. Dec. 9, 1847, D. Sept. 16, 1848.

2.
Elizabeth Mauran,
B. Sept. 24, 1849.

3.
Emma McAllister,
B. June 27, 1852.

4.
John Smith, Sarah Wynn,
B. Mar. 24, 1860, B. Oct. 27, 1864.
M. Sept. 7, 1881.
And had
(a)
John S.,
B. Oct. 27, 1882.
(b)
Sarah,
B. July (?) 1884.
(c)
Margaret,
B. June 1, 1891.

5.
Frank Mauran,
B. July 3, 1862.

IX.

Augustus Carlo,
Mary T. Manton.
B. March 20, 1826, B. Jan. 24, 1826,
M. Jan. 24, 1846, D. Jan. 21, 1867.
D. Nov. 4, 1859.
They had
(a)
Jessie Duncan,
D. in infancy.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

I.

Carlo Mauran

Was the senior partner of the firm of C. & J. Mauran, of Providence. As he walked the streets of the city which was his adopted home, his fine, manly form and stately dignified carriage could not fail to arrest the attention of the passer-by. He bore a striking resemblance to his father, and in character was not unlike him. In his domestic affections he was singularly strong, and by his real merit won the sincere and lasting regard of a large circle of friends. It was his desire to make his home the seat of a charming hospitality, which he dispensed with a courtly grace and a most winning welcome. His death was sudden and most unexpected and was a great shock to the community in which, for so many years, he had been so bright an ornament.

The following, written by "A Friend" in a Providence paper, gives evidence of the high regard in which Mr. Mauran was held:

"A good man has gone, an affectionate husband, an indulgent father, a devoted and a faithful friend and an honest and upright citizen has been taken from our midst, as by a lightning flash, and we are left to mingle our tears with those of the afflicted partner of his bosom, the children of his affection and his mourning friends and fellow-citizens. But they are not without consolation. They have a rich legacy in the recollection of the charm which his uniformly manly deportment and kind manner cast around the circles in which he has moved. This event will stir up the fountains of sorrow in many a manly heart, but it will, at the same time, recall the thousand recollections of the life of a true man.

Captain Mauran was a native of this State, one of our best established merchants, and has, during life, enjoyed without qualification, the confidence of men in all departments of business. Experience in the hardships of a seafaring life in his youth and early manhood, and careful observation and estimate of men, prepared him for mercantile pursuits, which, conducted with integrity, patience and perseverance, have secured him an ample fortune, and his memory will long be cherished as that of one who has gone through life mingling largely in its trials and joys, and performing honorably and faithfully the various duties of his condition. To his family his loss is irreparable."

2.

HARRY M. SHERMAN, M. D.,

Was a graduate of Trinity College in the class of 1877, and received the degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons (the medical department of Columbia College), in the city of New York, in 1880. The same year he received the degree of A. M. from his alma mater, Trinity College. From April, 1880, to September, 1881, he was one of the house-staff of the third surgical division of Bellevue Hospital, New York.

Dr. Sherman at this date, 1893, is Orthopedic Surgeon of the Children's Hospital, San Francisco; Professor of Orthopedic Surgery in the San Francisco Polyclinic (the post-graduate medical department of the University of California); and member of the American Orthopedic Association, the California State Medical Society, the California Academy of Medicine, etc., etc.

3.

RICHARD MITCHELL SHERMAN, JR., A. M.,

Graduated from Brown University in 1887, and from the General Theological (Episcopal) Seminary, in New York, in 1890. He was ordained Deacon, June 1, 1890, and Priest, Feb. 22, 1891. He was Rector of St. Peter's Church, Danville, N. Y., for more than a year, and, Dec. 1, 1892, was installed Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Newark, N. J.

4.

CARLOS MAURAN.

Mr. Mauran, at the time of his decease, was a member of the senior class in Brown University. The following resolutions of sympathy and regret were adopted by his classmates:

"*Resolved*, That we deeply regret this sudden and unexpected bereavement; that we sympathize with his afflicted connexions and friends, and that, in testimony of our regard and esteem for him, we will wear crape upon the left arm for seventy-five days.

"*Resolved*, That a eulogy upon the deceased be delivered by one of our members at the commencement of the next term."

We are told that "Mr. Mauran was a young gentleman of great promise, and had already given many proofs of future excellence. He was regarded by his classmates as one of the most promising of their number, and as one who was destined to hold an exalted place in the ranks of life. He was a dutiful and affectionate son, a faithful companion and a warm-hearted friend and brother."

5.

JAMES MAURAN RHODES, B. P.,

Graduated at Brown University in the Bachelor of Philosophy course, in 1869, and has since been engaged in the business of banking, in Philadelphia.

6.

FRANK MAURAN, JR., B. P.,

Was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1885, having pursued the Bachelor of Philosophy course of study.

7.

JOHN SMITH LAWRENCE.

The following obituary of Mr. Lawrence appeared in one of the newspapers of New York the day after his death:

"Mr. John S. Lawrence, eldest brother of Judge Abraham A. Lawrence, of the Court of Common Pleas, died yesterday morning, at his late residence, No. 86 East Nineteenth Street, in the sixty-second year of his age. He was descended from the Commodore Lawrence, who, in dying, uttered the famous command: 'Don't give up the ship!' His father, John L. Lawrence, was, at one time, Chargé d'Affaires and, subsequently, United States Minister at Sweden, and was a United States Senator at the time of his death.

"John S. Lawrence was born at the family country-seat, Mastic, Long Island. He was educated at Columbia College and afterward studied law. He began to practice in this city in his twenty-first year. For many years he was associated with his brother-in-law, Mr. Horn, in Wall Street. In 1864 the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Lawrence took offices where the Boreel building now stands, afterwards removing to No. 155 Broadway. His ability was recognized as very great, and of late years he has acted as referee by consent in many cases of extreme importance. His decisions in these cases are scattered throughout the standard textbooks, as embodying the correct principles of law. It is only a few days since the Legislature appointed him one of the commissioners to revise and review the local assessments for improvement, in conjunction with the Mayor and Comptroller. He was a member of the Bar Association, the State Bar Association, the Law Institute, the Medico-Legal Society, and other similar organizations. In politics he was a Democrat, but would never accept office. He was offered and refused the nomination for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, now occupied by Judge Van Holsen. He leaves two sons and two daughters. Two other brothers, Charles W. Lawrence, of the Comptroller's office, and William T. Lawrence, survive him."

Fourth child of Joseph Carlo and Olive (Bicknell) Mauran.

JOSHUA MAURAN,

Born March 23, 1782. Died Jan. 1, 1847.

JOSHUA MAURAN.

JOSHUA MAURAN AND DESCENDANTS.

FOURTH CHILD.

JOSHUA MAURAN,[1]
Abigail Winsor,
B. Mar. 23, 1782, B. Mar. 6, 1787,
M. Jan. 7, 1808, D. Oct. 15, 1873.
D. Jan. 1, 1847.

Children.

I.

JABEZ BULLOCK,
B. Nov. 16, 1809, D. Nov. 15, 1810.

II.

JOSHUA,
B. April 8, 1812, D. Dec. 19, 1857.

III.

SUCHET,[2] Abby W. Kelly,
B. Sept. 2, 1813, B. June 2, 1820,
M. April 16, 1846, D. Jan. 10, 1884.
D. July 23, 1873.
They had
1.
Clinton,
B. July 16, 1847, D. March 21, 1886.
2.
William Kelly,
B. Jan. 15, 1849, D. Nov. 8, 1849.
3.
Helen, Robert L. Keach,
B. July 30, 1852, B. (?)
M. Nov. 20, 1879.
D. Jan. 30, 1883.
And had
Helen Louise,
B. June 9, 1881.

4.
Frederic L.,
B. May 3, 1854, D. June 23, 1882.

5.
Abby D., Jacob S. Martin,
B. April 25, 1857, B. (?)
M. April 25, 1887.

6.
Eliza,
B. May 20, 1859.

IV.

PATIENCE WINSOR, Daniel Bush,
B. April 20, 1815, B. Oct. 7, 1808.
M. Jan. 25, 1836, D. Oct. 10, 1860.
D. May 12, 1879.
They had
1.
Charles Mauran,
B. May 14, 1837, D. Aug. 21, 1837.

2.

Anna, William W. Chapin,[3]
B. Mar. 26, 1838, B. May 24, 1834.
M. June 22, 1864.

And had

(a)

Mary Waterman,
B. Aug. 10, 1865.

(b)

Anna,
B. April 26, 1872.

(c)

Sarah,
B. July 22, 1874.

(d)

Eliza Waterman,
B. March 13, 1877.

3.

Charles,
B. Dec. 30, 1839, D. May 19, 1845.

4.

Natalie,
B. (?)

5.

Elodie,
B. (?)

6.

Daniel,[4] Franceine Monteiro,
B. May 7, 1845. B (?)
M. Nov. 19, 1873.
D. July 11, 1875.

7.

Frederick,
B. Oct. 25, 1849, D. Jan. 7, 1851.

8.

Harry Powell,[5]
B. July 10, 1851, D. Dec. 24, 1875.

V.

Olive Bicknell,
Christopher S. Rhodes,
B. May 25, 1817, B. Aug. 15, 1808.
M. Feb. 19, 1838, D. Jan. 17, 1861.
D. Feb. 6, 1892.

They had

1.

James,
B. April 5, 1839, D. Sept. 10, 1840.

2.

Christopher,
B. Sept. 15, 1840.

VI.

Edward Carrington,[6]
Mary W. Dorrance.
B. March 27, 1820, B (?)
M. Oct. 12, 1847,
D. June 5, 1886.

They had

1.

Amey D., Winthrop W. Brownell,
B. July 3, 1854, B. (?)
M. Dec. 16, 1890.

And had

(a)

Mary Gertrude,
B. Nov. 11, 1891.

2.
Edward,
B. Feb. 19, 1862, D. Sept. 29, 1864.

3.
Mary Gertrude, Eugene L. Vail,
B. May 14, 1866, B. (?)
M. Jan. 14, 1890
And had
(a)
Eugene L.,
B. (?)

VII.

Abby Whipple,
Sylvester R. Knight,
B. April 13, 1822, B. Mar. 1, 1821,
M. Mar. 14, 1848, D. April 28, 1892.
D. April 11, 1875.
They had
1.
Nehemiah R., Julia M. Pennell,
B. (?) B. (?)
M. Jan. 21, 1873.
And had
(?)

2.
Walter Mauran,
B. Sept. 29, 1850, D. Aug. 2, 1853.

3.
Joshua Mauran,
B. July 3, 1852.

4.
Arthur, Abby S. Howland,
B. Jan. 29, 1855, B. Oct. 10, 1854,
M. 1st, (?) D. July 16, 1881.
And had
(a)
Magdeleine,
B. June 10, 1881.
M. 2d, (?) Mary A. Howland,
B. (?)
And had
(a)
Arthur Rhodes,
B. April 10, 1886.
(b)
Richard Green Howland,
B. Feb. 1, 1888.

5.
Thomas Gilmour,
B. April 3, 1859, D. Jan. 29, 1861.

6.
Infant daughter,
B. March 29, 1861, D. in infancy.

7.
Mary Burnside, Henry J. Hooker,
B. Oct. 22, 1862, B. (?)
M. (?)

VIII.

Magdelaine,[7] Lewis Richmond,[8]
B. April 22, 1824, B. Mar. 12, 1824.
M. June 23, 1846,
D. Feb. 28, 1891.
They had
1.
George, Caroline Mayhew,
B. July 12, 1847, B. Nov. 11, 1856.
M. Feb. 24, 1881,
D. Sept. 17, 1888.

And had
(a)
Mayhew,
B. Nov. 14, 1881.

2.

David, Katharine Hoppin,
B. Nov. 10, 1848, B. July 14, 1849.
M. Sept. 24, 1874,
D. June 3, 1891.

And had
(a)
Eliza,
B. July 14, 1875.
(b)
Infant daughter,
D. Jan. 9, 1877.
(c)
Magdelaine,
B. May 16, 1878.
(d)
Mary Katharine,
B. Sept. 23, 1879.
(e)
Lewis Martin,
B. Aug. 18, 1881.
(f)
Francis Hoppin,
B. Oct. 13, 1883.

3.

Louise, John W. Weed,
B. Jan. 17, 1851, B. July 5, 1845.
M. Oct. 10, 1872.

And had
(a)
Edwin Dunning.
B. Sept. 26, 1873.
(b)
Richmond,
B. July 26, 1875.
(c)
Magdelaine,
B. Feb. 9, 1881,
(d)
Sarah,
B. May 6, 1884.

4.

Lewis Martin,
B. Sept. 26, 1852. D. April 2, 1869.

IX.

SARAH BISHOP, Edward D. Pearce,[9]
B. June 22, 1826, B. Sept. 23, 1818,
M. Feb. 8, 1848, D. Jan. 20, 1883.

They had

1.

Edward D.,[10] Isabelle V. Seagrave,
B. Feb. 24, 1849. B. Aug. 12, 1864.
M. Oct 29, 1885.

And had
(a)
Edward D.,
B. Jan. 16, 1887.
(b)
Mauran Seagrave,
B. Nov. 22, 1891.

2.

Lydia, John W. Mitchell,[11]
B. Oct. 27, 1854, B. April 6, 1848.
M. Aug. 15, 1878.

And had
(a)
John Pearce,
B. June 4, 1880.

3.

Jessica,
B. Sept. 30, 1860.

X.

CHARLES IRA,
B. Aug. 17, 1828, D. Nov. 4, 1829.

XI.

ELIZA BULLOCK,
B. April 20, 1831, D. Feb. 24, 1832.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

1.

Joshua Mauran

Was the junior partner of the firm of C. & J. Mauran, before mentioned, who, as leading merchants in the city of Providence, were distinguished for their probity and commercial enterprise. A brief notice, which appeared soon after the death of Mr. Mauran, says: "His loss will be deeply felt and lamented by his numerous relatives and friends. He had been in excellent health during the day (New Year's day), participating in the pleasures of the occasion, welcoming his many guests with the hospitality which has ever characterized him." It indicates the great regard which was felt for him that, on the afternoon of his burial, the flags of the shipping in the harbor were displayed at half-mast, and the members of the Marine Society joined the procession which accompanied the body of their deceased associate to the grave.

2.

Suchet Mauran, 2d,

Was educated in his native city, Providence, and in a well-known French school in New York. At the early age of twenty-one he became master of one of the finest ships of the day, and was eminently successful in navigation, which he followed for several years. For nearly forty years he was in the freighting business, and, at the time of his decease, was largely interested in shipping.

Mr. Mauran was of a genial temperament, and fond of social life, and his cheerful disposition and friendly greetings will long be remembered by his many friends and associates.

3.

William W. Chapin

Entered Brown University with the Class of 1855, and remained three years, 1851–4. He was Secretary of the Providence Board of Trade, from July, 1871, to January, 1873. He was Secretary of the Board of State Charities and Corrections, from January 1, 1873, to August 1, 1887; and from July 1, 1888, to May 20, 1892.

4.

DANIEL BUSH.

Son of Daniel and Patience W. (Mauran) Bush, left school at the age of seventeen, in May, 1862, and enlisted in the Tenth Regiment, R. I. Volunteers. He was at first Corporal, and, later, Sergeant, in Company D. The regiment was mustered out of service in September, 1862, when Mr. Bush at once joined the Eleventh Regiment, R. I. Volunteers, then forming, having received a commission as First Lieutenant, and been assigned to Company H. He remained with the regiment until the close of its term of service, July, 1863. Soon afterward, Mr. Bush obtained, through his own efforts, a position in the wholesale establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co., New York, and in a short time he became well known for his activity, efficiency and popularity in the wholesale dry-goods business. After several advancements of position in this and other houses, he entered into the employ of Stanfield, Wentworth & Co. (afterwards, Wentworth & Co.) where he had the charge of the sales of the prints of the Richmond Manufacturing Co., of Providence. This responsible position he held at the time of his early death, July 11, 1875.

5.

HARRY POWELL BUSH, LL. B.,

Was a graduate of Brown University in the Bachelor of Philosophy course in 1871. He studied law in the Law School of Harvard University, receiving the degree of LL. B. in 1873, and was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar. He died soon after commencing to practice law in Providence.

6.

EDWARD CARRINGTON MAURAN.

The following sketch of General Mauran, written by his brother-in-law, Gen. Lewis Richmond, appeared in the Providence *Journal* a few days after his decease:

"The death of Gen. Edward C. Mauran, which removes a well-known and always welcome form from our sight, will carry sorrow to many hearts far outside that inner circle of whose grief we may not speak.

"A traveler in many lands, his genial and magnetic nature ever drew around him friends who, in their distant homes, will mourn his loss as sincerely as those who are nearer to his grave.

"To those at home who met him in his daily life in the vigor of his strong and cheery manhood, who knew his kind and generous spirit and the presence of that charity which thinketh no evil, who felt the kindly influences he shed around him, the charm of his cordial manner, of his ready sympathy and of the many gifts which made him a marked figure

among men, the sudden blow which struck him down comes with ruthless force.

"As Adjutant-General of Rhode Island for many years, including the period of the Civil War, when he received the high approbation of the Department of War for his administration of affairs, to the time of his voluntary retirement, when the General Assembly tendered him their thanks for his efficient services, his record is a part of the history of his native State,

"Death found him not unprepared. He had long realized its stealthy approach, and, without a tremor, in full assurance of faith, had calmly awaited the call which summoned him from earth, leaving a memory rich in the priceless treasures of love and respect."

7.

MRS. LEWIS (MAGDELAINE MAURAN) RICHMOND.

The following beautiful and appreciative obituary of Mrs. Richmond appeared in the Flushing, N. Y., *Evening Journal:*

"Among the many sudden deaths in our community during the past few months, none will be more sincerely mourned than that of Mrs. Richmond." After alluding to the circumstances connected with her death, the writer goes on to say: "She has always been remarkable for her charm of manner, and varied accomplishments in music and languages. Long she reigned queen in her numerous circle, with her bright, genial nature, and the very embodiment of gracious hospitality in her beautiful home in Bristol, Rhode Island. For many years, she lived in Europe, during General Richmond's service in consular and diplomatic work at Queenstown, Belfast, Rome, and finally in Lisbon. We may safely say the country was never better represented than in their charge. General and Mrs. Richmond were contemplating making their permanent home in Flushing, it being the residence of their son, Mr. David Richmond, and their daughter, Mrs. John W. Weed. Mrs. Richmond was a member of the well-known and prominent Mauran family of Providence, R. I. In every relation of life Mrs. Richmond has shed a lustre on the name of woman, and of her it may truly be said:

"None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee but to praise."

8.

GENERAL LEWIS RICHMOND.

The public life of General Richmond deserves more than a passing notice. Very shortly after the breaking out of the Civil War, he enlisted, in April, 1861, as private in the First Rhode Island Regiment, a three-months regiment, and was present at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21,

1861. After the termination of the three months' service for which he had enlisted, he was commissioned by the President of the United States as Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain, and appointed Adjutant-General on the General Staff of Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside. He was Adjutant-General of the North Carolina (or Burnside) Expedition, and was present at the naval engagement, Feb. 7, 1862, between the Confederate gunboats and forts, and Union gunboats at Roanoke. He was also engaged in the battle of Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862, was present at the battle of New Berne, March 14, 1862, and at the bombardment of Fort Macon, April 26, 1862. He was Adjutant-General of reënforcements for the Army of the Potomac at Newport News, from July 6 to Sept. 4, 1862.

In March, 1862, General Richmond was promoted to the rank of Major, and, on the organization of the Ninth Army Corps, July 22, 1862, he was appointed its Adjutant-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. From Sept. 4 to Sept. 15, 1862, he was Adjutant-General of the right wing of the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged in the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862, and in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. He was Adjutant-General of the Army of the Potomac from Nov. 10, 1862, to Jan. 10, 1863. He was present at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13 to 16, 1862. Of the Department of the Ohio he was Adjutant-General from March 25, 1863, to Dec. 12, 1863. During the pursuit and capture of Morgan's raiders, in July and August, 1863, he was engaged in the occupation of East Tennessee, and was present at the capture of Cumberland Gap, Sept. 10; the action of Blue Springs, Oct. 10; the skirmish of Hough's Ferry; the action of Lenoir's, Nov. 15: the combat of Campbell's Station, Nov. 16; the defence of Knoxville, Nov. 17 to Dec. 10; and the repulse of the assault by General Longstreet, Dec. 1. 1863. From Jan. 12 to April 13, 1864, he was Adjutant-General of recruiting, Ninth Army Corps, and, as Adjutant-General of that corps, was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864; of Spottsylvania, May 9 to 12; of North Anna, May 24; of Tolopotomy, June 1; of Bethesda Church, June 2; of Cold Harbor, June 13 to 17; and at the siege of Petersburgh, from June 18 to the mine assault, July 30, 1864.

The foregoing does not include minor conflicts and noted marches, as well as experiences on the ocean, rivers and sounds. General Richmond was brevetted three times for gallant and meritorious conduct on the field. Immediately after the close of the war he resigned with the rank of Brigadier-General.

The consular and diplomatic career of General Richmond is quite as deserving of notice as are his military services. In 1875 he was appointed United States Consul at Queenstown, Ireland, and held this office not far from five years. In 1880 he was appointed United States Consul at Belfast, Ireland, and in 1881 was promoted to the position of Consul-General at Rome. In 1882 he was appointed also Secretary of the United States Legation at Rome, and, the Minister having died, became Chargè d' Affaires *ad interim*. In 1884 he was appointed Minister Resident of the

United States near the King of Portugal, and held this position until the change of administration, March 4, 1885, when his resignation was tendered, and accepted in May, 1885. For several years General Richmond resided in Bristol, R. I., and at this writing (1893) has his home in Flushing, L. I., N. Y.

9.

EDWARD DOUGLAS PEARCE, A. M.

Mr. Pearce was graduated at Brown University in 1838. The class with which he was connected had in it an unusually large number of persons, who in various walks of life, achieved honorable distinction in the community. Mr. Pearce studied law and was admitted to practice at the Rhode Island Bar. His tastes, however, did not incline him to the practice of the legal profession, and he turned his attention to manufacturing and agricultural pursuits, in which he met with success. In the Senate of Rhode Island, of which he was a member for several years, he was distinguished for the soundness of his judgment and his accurate knowledge of the matters to which he directed his attention. In many ways he rendered most efficient service to his native state and city.

10.

EDWARD DOUGLAS PEARCE, A. B.,

Son of the foregoing, was graduated at Harvard University in 1871, having ranked during the senior year among the first ten members of his class, which numbered at graduation one hundred and fifty-seven. He soon entered the firm of T. P. Shepard & Co., which his father had formed with the late Dr. Thomas P. Shepard, in 1845, for conducting at Providence the manufacture of sulphuric acid. Since his father's death, in 1883, Mr. Pearce, the sole surviving partner, has continued and enlarged the business. The plant managed by the firm is known under the corporate name of the Laureldale Chemical Works. Mr. Pearce is one of the directors of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, the Merchants' National Bank, the Providence Institution for Savings, and the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is, also, at present, Recording Secretary and Treasurer of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States, and is Treasurer of the St. Mary's Orphanage.

11.

JOHN W. MITCHELL, M. D.

Dr. J. W. Mitchell, a prominent physician in Providence, fitted for college at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. Circumstances prevented him from carrying out his purpose to obtain a collegiate education, and he entered upon the study of medicine, receiving his degree of M. D.

in 1870, from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. After graduating, he served two years as surgical interne in Bellevue Hospital, and, subsequently, in 1872, took up his residence in Providence, where he has been a successful practitioner down to the present date (1893).

Doctor Mitchell has been Visiting Surgeon of the Rhode Island Hospital, and President of the Rhode Island Medical Society, the Providence Medical Association, and the Providence Lying-in Hospital.

Fifth child of Joseph Carlo and Olive (Bicknell) Mauran.

ABIGAIL MAURAN,

Born Aug. 31, 1784. Died March 15, 1852.

Married William Church.

ABIGAIL MAURAN AND DESCENDANTS.

FIFTH CHILD,

ABIGAIL MAURAN,
William Church,
B. Aug. 31, 1784, B. Nov. 8, 1777,
M. March 16, 1806, D. May 3, 1849.
D. March 15, 1852.

Children.

I.

Martha, James W. Otis,[1]
B. May 12, 1807, B. May 9. 1800,
M. Jan. 4, 1825, D. Sept. 3, 1869.
D. May 7, 1888.

They had

1.

Sally, George T. Lyman,
B. Oct. 4, 1825, B. Dec. 23, 1821.
M. April 17, 1845.

And had

(a)

George Gray, Millie Parker,
B. Aug. 28, 1846, B. (?)
M. Jan. (?) 1871,
D. Nov. 4, 1883.

And had

George Parker,
B. Nov. 6, 1871.
Frank Marion,
B. Feb. 4, 1873.
Harrison Gray Otis,
B. Aug. 16, 1874.
James Otis,
B. Dec. 14, 1882.

(b)

James Otis,
B. Oct. 7, 1847, D. Jan. 1, 1881.

(c)

Francis Marion,
B. March 9, 1849, D. July 25, 1868.

(d)

Charles, Catherine Corse,
B. April 27, 1850, B. (?)
M. Oct. 7, 1886.

(e)

Alice, William P. Pepper,
B. Jan. 14, 1852, B. (?)
M. April 29, 1879.

And had

Emily,
B. Feb. 13, 1880.
Marion,
B. Aug. 29, 1881.
Martha,
B. Dec. 29, 1883.
William,
B. Oct. 26, 1891.

(f)

Elizabeth Gray,
B. Jan. 17, 1858.

2.

James,
B. (?) D. in infancy.

3.
Sophia,
B. (?) D. in infancy.

4.
William Church, Margaret Sigourney.
B. July 2, 1831, B. (?) 1833.
M. (?) 1855.
D. March 13, 1889.
And had
(a)
Harrison G.,
B. July 18, 1856,
(b)
William S.,[2] Pauline Root.
B. July 3, 1857, B. (?)
M. (?) 1886,
D. April 20, 1893.
(c)
Herbert Foster,
B. (?)
(d)
Margaret S., Roland C. Smith,
B. July 2, 1866, B. (?)
M. Oct. 13, 1886.
And had
John Cotton,
B. July 16, 1887.
William Otis,
B. (?)
Margaret S.,
B. May 18, 1892.
(e)
Violet, William G. Thayer,
B. Jan. 17, (?) B. (?)
M. June 1, 1891.
And had
Violet,
B. June 1, 1892,

5.
Martha C.,
B. (?) D. in infancy.

6.
James, Adelia Ludlum,
B. (?) 1836, B. (?)
M. (?) 1863.
And had
(a)
Mary A., Robert C. Clarkson,
B. (?)
M. (?)
And had
James O.,
B. (?)
Mary A.,
B. (?)
(b)
Martha C., George Munroe,
B. (?) B. (?)
M. (?)
(c)
Sarah Birdsall,
B. (?)

7.
Francis A., Almira M. Smith,
B. (?) 1842, B. (?)
M. (?) 1865.
And had
(a)
Francis Joseph,
B. (?) 1873.

II.

NATHANIEL, Harriot A. Brown,
B. Oct. 10, 1810, B. April 1, 1814,
M. June 29, 1834, D. July 6, 1877.
D. Sept, 21, 1879.
They had
1.
Emily B.,
B July 8, 1835, D. Sept. 19, 1837.

2.

Emily B.,
B. Nov. 19, 1838, D. Mar. 20, 1847.

3.

Caroline,
B. July 8, 1842, D. March 24, 1847.

III.

JOSEPH M.,[3] Maria L. Goodwin,
B. (?) 1813, B. (?)
M. 1st, Aug. 10, 1841,
D. May 3, 1859.

And had

(a)

Ann Josephine,
B. Dec. 10, 1844, D. Sept. 28, 1846.

M. 2d, (?) Mrs. (?) Rush,
B. (?)

IV.

ABBY M., Joel B. Post,
B. Oct. 15, 1816, B. (?)
M. July 7, 1835, D. Dec. 29 1882.

They had

1.

George B.,[4] Alice M. Stone,
B. Dec, 15 1837. B. (?)
M. Oct. 14, 1863,

And had

(a)

George B. Jr., Julia C. Smith,
B. July 30, 1864. B. (?)
M. Nov. 22. 1888.

And had

George B., 3d,
B. Feb. 3, 1890.

(b)

William Stone,
B. May 10, 1866.

(c)

Allison Wright,
B. July 25, 1868.

(d)

James Otis.
B. Aug. 4, 1873.

(e)

Alice Winnifred,
B. Aug. 19, 1875.

2.

Charles A., Marie C. de Trobiand,
B. Jan. 6, 1844, B. (?)
M. Oct. 28, 1875.

And had

(a)

Beatrice C. de T.,
B. Dec. 31, 1877.

(b)

Edith Church,
B. Aug. 2, 1882.

V.

HANNAH M.,
Nicholas E. Heyward,
B. (?) B. (?)
M. May 8, 1837,
D. (?)

They had

Hannah W.,
B. (?)

VI.

CLEMENTINE, B. (?) M. 1st, (?) D. May 8, 1887.

Edward Post, B. (?) D. (?)

They had

1.
Edward C.,
B. (?)

2.
Mary,
B. (?)

3.
Frederick Alfred,
B. (?)
M (?)

Clementine (Church) Post,
M. 2d. (?) Wright E. Post.

VII.

BENJAMIN,
B. March 25, 1821, D. May 8, 1822.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

1:

JAMES W. OTIS

Was the son of Harrison Gray Otis, who was the son of Samuel Alleyne Otis, who was the brother of James Otis, of Revolutionary fame. James W. had a brother who also bore the name of Harrison Gray Otis.

2.

WILLIAM SIGOURNEY OTIS, LL. B.,

Was a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1878. He studied at the Law School, Cambridge, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1882. In 1883 he was appointed Commissioner of the Court of Alabama Claims. He took high rank in his profession. With the brightest prospects before him, he died at the early age of thirty-six years.

An obituary notice says: "The death of William Sigourney Otis occasioned more than the customary expressions of grief over similar bereavements. It would be difficult to find a gentleman who was more beloved in the circle in which he moved. He united in himself a courtesy, a warm-heartedness and a degree of chivalry that endeared him to everybody, however humble or exalted, with whom he was brought in contact. His memory is a blessed fragrance."

3.

JOSEPH M. CHURCH.

The following editorial notice appeared in the *Providence Journal* of May 5, 1859:

"Intelligence was received yesterday of the death of Joseph M. Church, of Philadelphia, formerly of this city. He was the son of the late Capt. William Church, and graduated at Brown University in 1831. He studied the law, but early showed an inclination for the newspaper press. He was connected at various times with papers in New York, Providence and

Philadelphia; and in the lighter departments he held a ready and graceful pen. At the time of his death he was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania."

4.

GEORGE B. POST,

Son of Joel B. and Abby M. (Church) Post, studied architecture under Richard M. Hunt, and has become eminent in his profession. He designed the Produce Exchange, the World Building, the Times Building, the Western Union Telegraph Building, and other prominent edifices in the city of New York, and was the architect of the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building of the Columbian Exposition.

Sixth child of Joseph Carlo and Olive (Bicknell) Mauran.

IRA MAURAN,

Born June 2, 1786. Died Oct. 26, 1825.

IRA MAURAN AND DESCENDANTS.

SIXTH CHILD.

IRA MAURAN.
B. June 2, 1786,
M. (?) 1813,
D. Oct. 26, 1825.

Eliza Mayberry,
B. (?)
D. (?)

They had

I.

FREEMAN M.,
B. Jan. 31, 1814, D. Jan. 15, 1835.

Seventh child of Joseph Carlo and Olive (Bicknell) Mauran.

OLIVE BICKNELL MAURAN,

Born Feb. 9, 1789. Died June 28, 1856.

Married Walker Humphry.

OLIVE BICKNELL MAURAN AND DESCENDANTS.

SEVENTH CHILD.

OLIVE BICKNELL MAURAN,
Walker Humphry,
B. Feb. 9, 1789, B. Jan. 6, 1784,
M. Dec. 27, 1821, D. Aug. 14, 1866.
D. June 28, 1856.

Children.

I.

BENJAMIN CLIFFORD,
B. Aug. 26, 1822, D. Oct. 28, 1823.

II.

CHARLES JOSEPH,
B. May 10, 1824, D. Oct. 11, 1824.

III.

MARY COFFIN,
B. Sept. 6, 1825, D. Oct. 5, 1825.

IV.

WILLIAM PEARCE.
B. Sept. 23, 1826, D. Oct. 8, 1828.

V.

ANNA SMITH,
B. Feb. 19, 1828, D. Oct. 1, 1829.

VI.

ABBY MAURAN CHURCH,
William P. Lyman,
B. Oct. 29, 1829, B. April 8, 1828,
M. Oct. 12, 1854, D. April 16, 1864.
D. March 20, 1891.

They had

1.

Mary Williams,
B. Nov. 9, 1855, D. Feb. 9, 1864.

2.

Olivia Mauran,
B. Nov. 27, 1858, D. Jan. 16, 1864.

3.

William P., Helen Beekman,
B. March 24, 1860, B. (?)
M. May 11, 1886.

Eighth child of Joseph Carlo and Olive (Bicknell) Mauran.

OROONDATES MAURAN,

Born Nov. 28, 1791. Died Oct. 6, 1846.

OROONDATES MAURAN.

OROONDATES MAURAN AND DESCENDANTS.

EIGHTH CHILD.

OROONDATES MAURAN,[1]
Martha Eddy,
B. Nov. 28, 1791, B. Sept. 2, 1793,
M. Dec. 14, 1814,
D. Oct. 31, 1855.
D. Oct. 6, 1846.

Children.

I.

Infant,
B. (not living) June 18, 1816.

II.

JAMES EDDY,[2] Alice Cooper,
B. June 8, 1817, B. April 21, 1832.
M. July 9, 1858.
D. Nov. 27, 1888.

III.

OROONDATES, Helen B. Reed,
B. July 9, 1819, B. (?)
M. April 19, 1848,
D. Aug. 22, 1865.

They had

1.

Charles Joseph, Agnes Taylor,
B. July 2, 1850, B. (?)
M. March (?) 1875,
D. Feb. 26, 1877.

And had

(a)

Charles J.,
B. Jan. (?) 1876.

2.

Eugene,
B. Mar. 15, 1854, D. June 10, 1855.

IV.

SAMUEL EDDY,
B. Aug. 7, 1820, D. Aug. 12, 1821.

V.

ELIZABETH EDDY,
B. July 17, 1822, D. Sept. 14, 1832.

VI.

EUGENE.
B. May 9, 1824, D. Nov. 2, 1824.

VII.

JOSEPHINE, Wolcott Gibbs,[3]
B. Sept. 14, 1825, B. Feb. 21, 1822.
M. Sept. 14, 1853,
D. Feb. 16, 1887.

VIII.

Mary Eliza. Turbutt L. Betton,[4]
B. June 3, 1827, B. (?)
M. 1st, Sept. 14, 1852,
D. Feb 14, 1861.
They had
1.
James Mauran, Eliza F. Weld,
B. June 19, 1853, B. (?)
M. Oct. 9, 1877.
And had
(a)
Elinor W.,
B. (?)
(b)
Eliza Lane,
B. (?)

2.
Arthur,
B. Sept. 30, 1855.

3.
Cornelius Grinnell,
B. May 28, 1858.

4.
Elizabeth Lane,
B. Jan. 1, 1860.

Mary E. (Mauran) Betton,
M. 2d, Charles F. Cutting.[5]

IX.

Sarah Allen, Philip R. Paulding,
B. Nov. 25, 1828, B. (?)
M. Feb. 17, 1851, D. Aug. 31, 1864,
D. Feb. 14, 1864.
They had
1.
Grace Mauran,
B. Aug. 15, 1854. Louis P. Brant,
M. Nov. 1, 1875. B. (?)
And had
(a)
Louis Paulding.

2
William,
B. (?) 1856, D. Feb. 10, 1858.

X.

Charles,
B. Sept. 28, 1830, D. Nov. 6, 1860.

XI.

Teresa,
B. June 27, 1832, D. Nov. 15, 1856.

XII.

Samuel E , Virginia S. Wood,
B. Dec. 26, 1834, B. (?)
M. Oct. 24, 1860,
D. March 12, 1891.
They had
1.
Samuel,
B. Aug. 26, 1861, D. Sept. 9, 1861.

2.
Samuel E.,
B April 13, 1863.

3.
Teresa,
B. May 25, 1864.

4.
Sophie,
B Sept. 1, 1866, D. (?) 1872.

5.
Eugene,
B. (?) 1872. D. (?) 1872.

XIII.
GRACE,
B. Sept. 3, 1836, D. July 14, 1852.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

1.

Oroondates Mauran.

The following notice of Mr. Mauran appeared soon after his death:

"Mr. Oroondates Mauran was a merchant of New York, formerly of the ancient town of Barrington, Rhode Island, who, in subsequent years, became proprietor of the first Italian Opera House erected in New York, corner of Church and Lombard streets, which, prior to its destruction by fire, had resolved itself into the National Theatre."

He was passionately fond of music, and many of the opera singers and musicians from abroad brought letters to him. In winter he lived in New York, and in summer, on Staten Island, at his country-seat, "Monoc-nong," an Indian name, signifying "surrounded by trees." In connection with Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt he owned the Staten Island Ferry. Mr. Mauran was a *bon vivant* and very hospitable, always glad to welcome his friends to his cheerful home and ample, well-spread table. He was one of the oldest members of the Union Club in New York. He could be seen driving to his office daily in a sulky, with his pet horse "Charlie," which lived to reach the venerable age of forty-six years. The *Spirit of the Times* gave "Charlie" a fine obituary notice when he passed away. Among the early tugboats of New York harbor were two well-known side-wheelers, the *Bolivar* and the *Hercules*, in which he was interested. At one period of his life he traveled a good deal, making tours in the Old World, and passing several winters in Havana. He held a worthy rank among the honored and successful merchants of New York, who, from small beginnings, achieved a fortune in the great commercial city of our country.

2.

James Eddy Mauran,

Eldest son of Oroondates and Martha (Eddy) Mauran, was born in the city of New York, June 9, 1817. He received his early training in the schools of his native city, which were especially devoted to giving instruction in the modern languages. Here he became well versed in French, Spanish, and Italian, and acquired a good knowledge of the Latin tongue.

At the close of his school life, in accordance with the wish of his father, who was an enterprising, successful merchant in New York, he took his place in the counting-room. But it soon became evident that the life of a merchant, in his father's line of business, was not a congenial one. His tastes were of a literary turn, and he decided to take up the calling of a bookseller, and became the senior partner of the firm of Mauran & Philes. After carrying on the business for several years, he retired from it, and removed to Newport, R. I., where, in 1866, he built the pleasant cottage on Rhode Island Avenue, which continued to be his residence for the remainder of his life.

It has been remarked that his tastes were decidedly literary. They showed themselves in a fondness for rare and antique books and for works of art. It is not improbable that his love for antiquarian research descended to him from his maternal grandfather, Judge Samuel Eddy, who, from the eminent rank he held among the prominent citizens of Rhode Island in his day, deserves to receive a passing notice in this connection. He was born in Johnston, R. I., March 31, 1769, being a descendant of Rev. William Eddy, Vicar of Crainbrook, County of Kent, England. Mr. Eddy was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1787, studied law and was admitted to practice March 27, 1790. He held various offices to which he was chosen on account of his legal attainments. From December, 1797, to May, 1819, he was Secretary of State. In 1818 he was elected representative to Congress, and re-elected in 1820 and 1822. In May, 1868, he was appointed Fifth Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the State, and the year following was chosen Chief Justice, holding the office till 1835. He died Feb. 3, 1839. Judge Job Durfee characterized him as possessing a strong, active mind and his ruling idea of the love of the true, in that form in which it was most positive, definite and certain. This was carried into all his judgments, even those rendered on the minor duties of life. His open and fearless honesty spoke in every word and act, and thus public confidence was fully awarded to him. His daughter Martha married the father of the subject of this sketch, Dec. 14, 1814, and died Oct. 30, 1855.

As has been intimated, it is not improbable that Mr. Mauran inherited from his grandfather Eddy his love for antiquities, and that capacity for patient research, which, in after life, he developed in so remarkable a degree. His love for art rightfully belonged to him by virtue of his Mauran blood. We are told that, "while at school he was fascinated with the glowing pages of Froissart, and, taking the famous work of the delightful old chronicler for his text, he literally gave himself up to the study of the fourteenth century, and began a collection of works, chiefly in the modern Latin languages, which, continued until his death, covers nearly every branch of the prolific literature which concerns this wonderful century." So charmed was he with the rare old chronicler, and so carried away with the thought, that of all books, Froissart's famous volume

presented one of the finest fields for the labors of the "illustrator" that, he determined to embellish the margins of the pages of his copy with the fruits of his own handiwork. Taking great pains to fit himself for what became the most congenial of employments, he entered upon his work with the heartiest zest, and carried it forward to its successful termination with unflagging interest, leaving behind him a beautiful monument, surpassed by few, if any, works of a similar character in any language. "When, it is added," as has been well said, "that his marginal notes and inserted pages, are, in number, superior to his hand illustrations, some idea may be had of the colossal nature of this literary monument, the result of a half century of minute labor and research." It was the remark of one who had a high appreciation of the character and the work of Mr. Mauran, that the "illuminations" of Froissart, with hardly a doubt, represents a greater amount of individual labor than was ever before applied to the writings of a single author. While this was his special delight, however, it need scarcely be said that it involved a full collection of the literature of that age in all the European languages that then enriched students of history or manners, and with this collection a vast store of collateral information. Nor did Mr. Mauran's researches stop with that period. That may have charmed him most, but he was a zealous student of subsequent literature, and kept himself well abreast of current, as well as of past events in letters.

Mr. Mauran was an indefatigable collector of what is called "*ex libris*," or book-plates. It is said, on good authority, that "his set of armorial book-plates was the second largest in this country, being not far from thirty-six hundred in number, all of which, with the exception of those received shortly before his death, were mounted and indexed with the care and neatness which distinguished all his work."

Although born, and living many years in the city of New York, he seems to have had a special fondness for the little state of Rhode Island, of which he was a citizen for more than twenty years. Here, in the town of Barrington, had lived his paternal grandfather, Joseph Carlo Mauran, a native of Villefranche, Italy, who, impressed when a lad of twelve years of age, had spent two years of virtual captivity on board a British man-of-war, from which he had fortunately escaped when the ship was lying in the harbor of New London. In Rhode Island, also, as we have seen, was born, and lived an honorable and useful life, his maternal grandfather, Judge Samuel Eddy. In Rhode Island were born all the brothers and sisters of his father, most of whom resided in Providence. Everything pertaining to the early history of the state and to its antiquities had for him a peculiar charm; especially for the beautiful city of Newport, his adopted home, he had a great affection. He spared no pains in gathering up everything which came in his way, which would throw light on its history. Many a curious relic thus collected was deposited in a mammoth chest for safe-keeping. To this chest was attached a special value,

as its hinges were taken from the coffin in which Gov. Benedict Arnold was buried.

For some time Mr. Mauran was the president of the famous Redwood Library in Newport, and took a warm interest in the prosperity of that excellent institution. Upon his decease the directors passed the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That in the death of James Eddy Mauran the library has lost one of its strongest friends, whose services in its behalf extended through many years.

"*Resolved*, That the members of this board desire to spread upon their records their appreciation of his services, his great knowledge and love of books making them unusually valuable."

The prominent traits of Mr. Mauran's character are thus summed up by an appreciative friend:

"In his private life he was retiring and domestic in disposition and taste, and though he had many acquaintances, his intimate friends were few. His intolerance of sham and pretension, and his distrust of insincerity were marked characteristics of his nature, and the frankness with which he was accustomed to express himself on these subjects often gave a wrong impression to those who knew him superficially. To those, however, whom he honored with an intimacy he proved a warm and most devoted friend, always ready with sympathy and help. In his death the world has lost an antiquarian of rare attainments, and his friends a faithful companion whose loss is irreparable."

Mr. Mauran married July 9, 1858, Alice Cooper, a niece of James Fennimore Cooper. In the labor connected with the mounting and indexing of his large collection of "*ex libris*" and in other departments of his literary work, Mrs. Mauran rendered him the most effective help, particularly in his later years, when his strength and eyesight were not equal to the strain which this work demands,

We give the record of his death as we find it in the Newport *Mercury:* "Tuesday morning last, Nov. 27 (1888), our well-known townsman, James Eddy Mauran, after a short illness, the close of a gradual decline of his physical powers, but still in the fullness of his intellectual faculties, died at his residence on Rhode Island Avenue." His age was 71 years, 5 months and 18 days.

3.

Wolcott Gibbs, LL. D.

Professor Gibbs was born in New York City and was a graduate of Columbia College in the class of 1841, and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1845. He spent some time in Germany and France in the study of chemistry and physics. Returning to the United States in 1848 he gave a short course of lectures at Delaware College, Newark, N. J. He held the chair of physics and chemistry in the College of the

City of New York fourteen years, 1849–1863, at the end of which period he was chosen Rumford professor in Harvard University, having charge also of the laboratory of the Lawrence Scientific School. Subsequently, the special subjects of heat and light, properly belonging to the department of chemistry, were assigned to Professor Gibbs. During the Civil War he occupied an important position as a member of the Sanitary Commission, holding a place of great responsibility on its executive committee. Out of the suggestions of this committee grew the now famous "Union League Club" of New York. In 1873 he was appointed commissioner to the Vienna Exhibition, and contributed to the government reports a valuable paper on his examinations of instruments of physical research. He is a member of several scientific societies in this country and abroad. The American Association for the Advancement of Science elected him one of its vice-presidents in 1866. Columbia College conferred upon him in 1873 the honorary degree of LL. D. Professor Gibbs has been a large contributor to the pages of the *American Journal of Science* and to the *American Chemical Journal*. Although he has published no books, it is said of him on good authority, that "as an indefatigable original investigator in the domain of chemistry and physics, he has no superior in the United States."

4.

TURBUTT L. BETTON.

Colonel Betton was a citizen of note and a well-known merchant, in Tallahassee, Florida. For some time he was on Governor Branch's military staff. He died in Tallahassee, Feb. 14, 1861.

The son of Colonel and Mrs. Mary E. (Mauran) Betton, Cornelius Grinnell Betton, is an architect, his office being in Boston, Mass.

5.

CHARLES FRANKLIN CUTTING

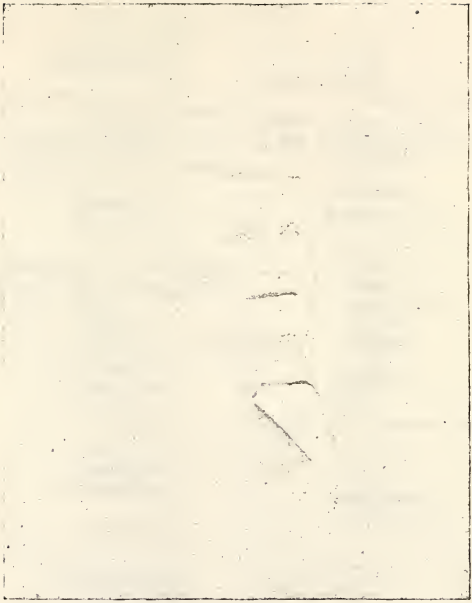
Was educated in the excellent public schools of the city of Boston, graduating at the English High School in 1869. While most of his life has been spent in business pursuits in Boston, Mr. Cutting has found time to travel widely in this country and in Europe. In a private way he has appeared in the field of authorship, furnishing choice "bits" for his friends from his journal, "written," as he has told us, "hastily, at odd moments during a rapid journey in the summer of 1887." The title of his book, the issue of which was limited to one hundred copies, is *Glimpses of Scandinavia and Russia*. So interesting and instructive a volume might well have had a wider circulation.

Mr. Cutting also published in 1891, in the form of three tables, folded so as to make a pamphlet convenient for use, *A Glance at the Difficulties of German Grammar*, which is warmly commended by accomplished teachers of German in different sections of the country.

Ninth child of Joseph Carlo and Olive (Bicknell) Mauran.

SUCHET MAURAN,

Born April 3, 1794. Died Sept. 28, 1871.



SUCHET MAURAN.

SUCHET MAURAN AND DESCENDANTS.

NINTH CHILD.

SUCHET MAURAN,[1] Sophia W. Bowen,
B. April 3, 1794, B. Mar. 20, 1794,
M. 1st, Sept. 10, 1818,
D. Sept. 28, 1871. D. Apr. 14. 1847.

Children.

I.

MARY TYLER, J. C. Stockbridge,[2]
B. Jan. 12, 1820, B. June 14, 1818.
M. Nov. 14, 1844.
They had

1.
Mary Suchet,
B. July 1, 1846.

2.
Annie Wales,
B. June 28, 1848.

3.
William Mauran,[3]
B. July 9, 1856.

II.

SUCHET,
B. July 29, 1821, D. Aug. 14, 1852.

III.

CHARLES JOSEPH, Fannie W. Perkins,
B. March 10, 1824, B. (?)
M. Mar. 10, 1858. D. June 25, 1884.
They had

1.
Charles Suchet,
B. Jan. 29, 1859.

2.
Fannie T.,
B. June 17, 1860.
M. 1st, (?)
And had
(a)
Madelaine,
B. (?)

M. 2d, Victor D. Gowan.

3.
Mary Teresa,
B. Jan. 23, 1870.

IV.

JOHN TYLER,[4] Sarah W. Lippitt,
B. Nov. 20, 1826, B. (?)
M. June 15, 1859.
D. Dec. 23, 1882.
They had

1.
Julia Lippitt,
B. June 25, 1860.

2.
William Lippitt,[6]
B. May 3, 1864.

3.
John Tyler,
B. May 13, 1866.

4.
Max,
B. April 24, 1868.

V.

WILLIAM AGAL,
Harriet C. Tuckerman,
B. June 26, 1829, B. Sept. 24, 1832,
M. Feb. 10, 1864.

They had

1.
Suchet,
B. May 30, 1866.

2.
Amos Cotting,
B. May. 31, 1870, D. Nov. 13, 1870.

3.
William A., Jr.,
B. Feb. 24, 1873.

VI.

SOPHIE BOWEN, William Beals,
B. June 27, 1831, B. May 29, 1822.
M. Oct. 28, 1857.

They had

1.
Sophie Elizabeth,
B. Nov. 5, 1858, D. Feb. 2, 1863.

2.
William, Jr.,[6]
B. April 3, 1865.

3
Edward Mauran.
B. March 30, 1868.

4.
Mary Alice,
B. May 28, 1873, D. July 28, 1875.

Suchet Mauran,
M. 2d, Dec. 23, 1850.
Mrs. E. Y. L. Merriman,
B. (?) 1812,
D. Nov. 9, 1856.
(Mother of C. H. Merriman and Mrs. Henry C. Cranston.)

Suchet Mauran,
M. 3d, April 29, 1858,
Jane Chandler,
B. (?)

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

I.

Suchet Mauran.

Captain Mauran inherited the nautical tastes of his father, and for several years was in command of vessels engaged in both foreign and domestic commerce. His last voyage in early manhood was unfortunate, the vessel in his charge having been wrecked on the coast of Florida. He retired for a time from his chosen profession, and lived, first, in Barrington, and, later, in Warren, R. I. In 1849, having command of the bark *Oxford*, he took charge of a company of about one hundred passengers, bound for San Francisco, California, his three sons accompanying him. He remained on the Pacific coast not far from two years, when he returned to Providence and there spent the remainder of his days. During this latter period of his life he filled acceptably the position of President of the Atlantic Insurance Company, of Providence.

He united to an excellent judgment and good common sense, a kind and conciliatory address, which made him accessible to all in his business as well as in his social life, and secured the sincere affection of those who enjoyed his close acquaintance. As, with the grave and somewhat measured step of "a gentleman of the old school," he walked the streets of of his adopted city home, he was greeted not only with the hearty recognition of the friends of his maturer life, but was the special delight of children, for whom he ever had a bow and smile or a kind and playful word. He was a most affectionate husband, a tender and loving father. Considerate of the character and claims of others, he was always more ready to speak of their virtues than of their foibles. A great lover of home, he made his fireside bright and cheerful, and welcomed his friends with a cordiality and warmth that left no doubt of the sincerity of his attachment to them. His presence was the life and joy of his home, and they whose delight it was to be with him there, felt, when he had gone, that a light had been extinguished which could never be replaced.

2.

JOHN C. STOCKBRIDGE, D. D.,

Was fitted for college in the academy of his native village, Yarmouth, Me., and entered Bowdoin College in 1833, remaining there two years. He was out of college part of a year, went to Brown University in 1836, and graduated in 1838. For nearly three years he was principal of the Warren, R. I. Ladies Seminary. He studied theology at Newton Centre, Mass., where he graduated in 1844, and was ordained pastor of the Baptist church in Waterville, Me., Jan. 8, 1845. Subsequently he was pastor of churches in Woburn, Mass., Providence, R. I., Boston and and Chelsea, Mass., and Portland, Me. Since 1867, he has resided in Providence, where he has been engaged in educational and literary work. He was elected a Trustee of Brown University in 1856, and a Fellow of the University in 1887. He resigned the latter office in order to become the Registrar of the University, which position he held for two years, 1889-91. In 1859, Harvard University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. On his father's side Dr. Stockbridge is a descendant of "Elder" William Brewster, and on his mother's side, of "Mr." Richard Warren, both among the original "pilgrims" of the *Mayflower*.

3.

WILLIAM MAURAN STOCKBRIDGE, LL. B.,

Graduated at Brown University in 1878 and at the Law School of Boston University in 1881. He was admitted to practice at the Boston bar shortly after graduation, and on the 7th of March, 1887, on motion of Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, was admitted in Washington, D. C., to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He is at this date (1893) an attorney in Boston.

4.

JOHN TYLER MAURAN.

Was educated at the Warren, R. I. Academy, where he developed more than ordinary mental abilities. He often expressed a regret that he had not enjoyed the advantages of a course of study at college, where he would, doubtless, have shone as a scholar, especially in the departments of mathematics and mechanics, for which he showed marked aptitude.

On leaving the academy he entered the employ of Ex-Gov. Charles Jackson, and held an important fiduciary position under him at Phenix, R. I.; later, their business relations became more intimate. In 1849, he went with his father and brothers to California. Returning home, he took up his residence in Providence, and embarked in what proved to be the settled occupation of his life, the manufacture and sale of jewelry, in

which he achieved decided success. His severe and almost unremitting attention to business for many years was followed by results that are alarmingly common in our active, nerve-exhausting American life, and gradually he yielded to the pressure of disease, until he was forced to forego all attention to business. In 1874, he went abroad, accompanied by his brother-in-law, the compiler of these "Memorials," with the hope that change of scene and the restorative influence of foreign travel would arrest the progress of his disease. The relief obtained was but temporary, and, after returning to his home, his health gradually failed, until he passed away.

5.

William Lippitt Mauran

Was a member of the class of 1887 in Brown University, and was connected with his class for the two academic years, 1883-4 and 1884-5. The death of his father made it necessary for him to give up the cherished plan to obtain a college education, and to take the responsible position of manager of the business, which, for so many years, had been successfully carried on by John T. Mauran. Under his wise management the well-known house of his father has continued to maintain the rank it has so long held among the manufacturing establishments of Providence.

6.

William Beals, Jr., A. B.

Was fitted for college in the Boston Latin School and was a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1888.

Tenth child of Joseph Carlo and Olive (Bicknell) Mauran.

JOSEPH MAURAN.

Born Dec. 22, 1796. Died June 8, 1873.

JOSEPH MAURAN.

JOSEPH MAURAN AND DESCENDANTS.

TENTH CHILD.

JOSEPH MAURAN,[1]
Sophia R. Sterry,
B. Dec. 22. 1796, B. Sept. 1, 1798,
M. Oct. 12, 1820, D. Aug. 28, 1854.
D. June 8, 1873.

Children.

I.

AN INFANT,
B. Aug. 16, 1821.
D. in a few days.

II.

PIERRE BOWEN,[2]
B. Oct. 23, 1822, D. Mar. 8, 1887.

III.

SOPHIA R. STERRY, Joseph Dunbar,
B. Oct. 15, 1824. B. (?) 1822,
M. 1st, Oct. 10, 1844, D. (?) 1849.
D. July 29, 1890.

They had

1.

Henry Ludlam, Lina Morgan,
B. July 6, 1845, B. (?)
M. (?) 1880,
D. (?) 1883.

And had

(a)
Bessie,
B. (?) 1881.
(b)
Bowen J.,
B. and D. (?) 1883.

2.

Sophie Eliza, Henry G. Hill,
B. Dec. 9, 1847, B. (?)
M. 1st, April 27, 1875.

And had

(a)
Minnie Dunbar,
B. March 16, 1876.
(b)
Alice Gilbert,
B. May 27, 1885.

Mrs. Sophia R. S. Dunbar,
M. 2d, Nov 3, 1858,
Edward E. Dunbar,
B. (?)
D. March (?) 1870.

They had

1.

Edward Mauran, Clyde Trippett,
B. Sept. 22, 1860, B. (?)
M. (?) 1883. D. June 8, 1886.

And had

(a)
Grace,
B. (?) 1884, D. (?) 1885.

(b)
Edward McVeigh,
B. (?) 1886.

Mrs. Sophia R. S. Dunbar,
M. 3d, April 27, 1875,
Edward W. McVeigh.

IV.

STERRY LAWRENCE,
B. July 14, 1826, D. Aug. 19, 1827.

V.

ANNA, A. Nicholas Brown,
B. May 26, 1828, B. Sept. 16, 1832,
M. 1st, May 9, 1857,
D. May 9, 1882. D. Aug. 12, 1864.

They had

1.

Anna,
B. Feb. 5, 1859, D. (?) 1859.

2.

An infant,
B. and D. July 17, 1861.

3.

Nicholas,
B. Sept. 23, 1862. D. Oct. 8, 1891.

Anna (Mauran) Brown,
M. 2d, Oct 6, 1874.
E. Judson Hawley.

VI.

ANTOINE JOSEPH,[3] Katie Trippett
B. Dec. 10, 1831, B. (?)
M. June 21, 1870,

They had

1.

Antoine Joseph, Jr.,
B. Oct. 31, 1871.

VII.

AN INFANT,
B. Nov. 3, 1833.
D. in a few days.

VIII.

LOUISE,
B. Sept. 12, 1834, D. Feb. 16, 1836.

IX.

JOSEPH RUSSELL,[4]
Mary E. L. Wright,
B. Nov. 21, 1836, B. (?)
M. 1st, May 17, 1860.
They had a daughter, who became the wife of Dr. C. Legare.

Joseph R. Mauran,
M. 2d, Oct. 3, 1870,
Annie S. Little,
B. (?)

X

MARIE THERESE, Henry Lawrence,
B. Dec. 3, 1840, B. April 28, 1837.
M. June 26, 1871.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

I.

Joseph Mauran, M. D.

Joseph, the youngest child of Joseph Carlo and Olive (Bicknell) Mauran, was born in Barrington, R. I., Dec. 22, 1796. He was fitted for college by Rev. William Williams, an alumnus of Brown University of the class of 1769 (who received pupils into his family residence in Wrentham, Mass.), and graduated from the university in 1816. Among his classmates, natives of Rhode Island, who became distinguished in their various callings and professions, were S. A. Arnold, M. D., Hon. John Carter Brown, Robert Hale Ives, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Thomas Vernon. Other eminent members of his class were: Right Rev. Benjamin Smith, D. D., Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Kentucky, and Rev. Dr. Solomon Peck, of Boston.

Immediately on leaving college, Mr. Mauran entered the office of Dr. Pardon Bowen, of Providence, as a student of medicine, and attended the lectures then given in the medical school of Brown University by Dr. Bowen and Dr. John W. Eddy, Assistant Professor of Surgery in the university. Subsequently, he went to New York and completed his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Columbia College, where he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in March, 1819. The same year, at its Commencement, Brown University conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts.

On being admitted to practice, Dr. Mauran became connected with his distinguished and accomplished teacher and friend, Dr. Bowen, and the connection continued until Dr. Bowen's health was permanently impaired by his labors during the prevalence of the yellow fever in Providence in the year 1820. Dr. Mauran made himself thoroughly familiar with the characteristics and treatment of this dreadful malady. A detailed history of the epidemic was furnished to Dr. Chevrin by Dr. Mauran, when that eminent French physician was visiting different sections of the country in 1827 to procure the opinions of the medical profession on the important question of the contagious or non-contagious character

of the disease. Dr. Mauran avowed his strong conviction that it was non-contagious. The treatise which he wrote on the subject was regarded as of so much interest and merit, that, written though it was by a young physician of not far from twenty-five years of age, it was printed shortly after its preparation.

At an early period of his professional life, Dr. Mauran was appointed physician and surgeon of the Providence Work House. He continued this engagement, either as acting or consulting physician, after the inmates had been removed to the new and commodious "Dexter Asylum" in 1827, down to the period when he withdrew from the regular practice of his profession. He was also, for a long time, one of the commissioners of the Dexter Donation Fund, so that, in one way or another, he was connected with the asylum for nearly a half century. From the early establishment of the Friends' School in Providence he was, for a series of years, its medical attendant. The city government of Providence sent him, in 1832, to visit the city of New York, to make personal inquiry concerning the Asiatic cholera, which then, for the first time, made its appearance in this country. With great alacrity and fearlessness he discharged the duties of his commission by visiting the hospitals and conferring with brethren of his profession, thus acquiring much valuable information respecting the disease.

In the year 1856, after a successful career of professional practice, covering a period of some thirty-five years, during which he had been engaged in not far from five thousand obstetrical cases with signal success, Dr. Mauran felt that he had fairly earned the right to a generous vacation. Accordingly, he retired from general practice, and, with his family, enjoyed nearly two years of delightful travel in Europe. On his return to the United States, he resumed his old residence in Providence, not taking up general practice, however, but giving attention, professionally, to a few families who still clung to him as their loved and trusted friend and medical adviser. A few years were spent in this way, at the end of which period he withdrew from practice altogether and spent the remainder of his life in the city of New York, where several of his children resided, passing some of his winters in Florida for the benefit of his health.

During his long and successful career, Dr. Mauran, who stood in the foremost ranks of his profession, was distinguished for his skill and fidelity, as well as strong common-sense, a trait that was conspicuous in his character. Of his profession, he was enthusiastically fond, and possessed great aptitude for the discharge of its delicate and responsible duties. His ready sympathy and ever cheerful manner won for him the confidence and affection of his patients. Possessed of a constitution of great natural vigor, he regulated his life with a prudent observance of the laws of health which enabled him to reach the ripe age of more than seventy-six years, with but few intervals of sickness. Eminently social in his temperament,

he enjoyed and was the life of a large circle of friends beyond the sphere of his immediate relatives.

Dr. Mauran was distinguished, moreover, for his exertions to advance the interests of both the city and the State in which he resided. He was a public-spirited citizen as well as an accomplished physician. His untiring industry, his sound judgment and the "large, sound, roundabout sense," to which allusion has been made as one of his marked characteristics, gave him great influence in the circles in which he moved. He never aspired to civil office, but was frequently honored by his election to important positions in the various associations with which he was connected. He was a Fellow of the Rhode Island Medical Society, a member of its Board of Censors and twice elected its President. In 1823, he was chosen orator of the society at its anniversary celebration, and again, in 1848. He was an honorary mem-member of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society and one of its trustees from 1838 to 1846. He was Vice-President of the National Association for Revising the United States Pharmacopœia in 1840, and one of the Board of Trustees of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons and its anniversary orator in 1864. In 1868, he was elected President of the Alumni of the Medical Department of Columbia College, and chosen the anniversary orator for 1869, this being the fiftieth anniversary of his own graduation therefrom. The orations referred to were published. At the foundation of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, he was elected one of the consulting physicians and surgeons, to which position he was annually reëlected during the remainder of his life. About a year before his death, he presented that institution with a large part of his extensive private medical library, including 380 bound volumes, 177 unbound, and a large number of medical periodicals and pamphlets, about one-half of the donation being French works, and many of them of great value and interest. He was also a member of the Providence Franklin Society and a frequent public lecturer before that association. He was surgeon of the Providence regiment during the "Dorr Rebellion" in 1842, where his services, fortunately, were not needed, as there was no bloodshed. To a much more important and responsible position was he called when chosen President of the Board of Examiners of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons appointed to the Rhode Island regiments during the Civil War. He may, indeed, be said to have been engaged in the military service of the State during three important epochs. In addition to the offices he held during the "Dorr Rebellion" of 1842, and the Rebellion of 1861-65, he participated with his college class in the erection of the earthwork in Cranston in the War of 1812. He was a frequent contributor to the medical journals of the country, and his published articles on the use of opium for rheumatism and on the effects of the habitual use of tobacco upon health and longevity were standard treatises on these subjects.

It has been already said that Dr. Mauran was a man of untiring industry. Can any one doubt this who reads the foregoing? But the whole story of how he wrought and what he brought to pass is far from having been exhausted. To his efforts, the State of Rhode Island is mainly indebted for the establishment of the system of recording births, marriages and deaths, now so successfully carried into execution. Moreover, the city of Providence is under obligation to him for his instrumentality in causing the office of superintendent of health to be created. He was an earnest and most efficient associate with physicians and others in urging upon the public the great importance and even the prime necessity of establishing the Rhode Island Hospital. In the prosecution of this most benevolent enterprise he took the liveliest interest and was profoundly thankful that he lived to see the labors of its friends crowned with the richest success. On the 19th of October, 1837, he was elected a member of The Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, and was appointed a member of its Standing Committee in October, 1838, which position he filled for the next ten years. In the success of the society he was deeply interested, and was a frequent contributor to its exhibitions. At the annual meeting of the society in 1838, he introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the subject of an agricultural and geological survey of the State. The resolution was adopted and the committee appointed. As might be expected, the care and responsibility of carrying out the plan were thrown upon him, inasmuch as he was chosen chairman of the committee. Subsequently, he presented a report in favor of the measure. This report was adopted by the General Assembly, the survey was made by Dr. Charles T. Jackson, and the results were published at the expense of the State.

Sufficient evidence, we think, has been furnished to show how busy and how useful a life Dr. Mauran lived. Near its close, he was aware of the insidious attacks of a disease which he felt assured would reach a fatal termination. He calmly awaited the result, maintaining his intellect unimpaired, and peacefully closed his long and useful career in the city of New York, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Anna M. Brown.

It may not be out of place in bringing this sketch to a close, to say that Dr. Mauran had a special fondness for the house built by his father and his own birthplace in Barrington, R. I. It was not an unnatural wish that his own children, when young, might, as it were, live over again the young life of their father in that charming spot where he had spent so many happy hours. Accordingly, he purchased the old homestead, and to keep it and its surroundings just as they were in his boyhood days, he made but few changes and improvements. While it was in his possession, the grounds remained substantially as they then were, and the house underwent little alteration. As his children grew older, and it was no longer convenient to make it the summer resort of

the family, he reluctantly parted with it. He accomplished, however, the object he had in view. All his children, three only of whom remain at this writing (1893), were wont to look back to the summer hours passed there yearly as among the brightest, most joyous, most sunny periods of their lives. As one of them has tenderly said: "Not a wish ungratified, not a desire that was not anticipated by an affectionate father who lives in their memories, the embodiment of complete self-sacrificing goodness."

2.

PIERRE BOWEN MAURAN, M. D.,

Entered the Harvard Law School in 1843, graduated in 1845 and was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1846. In 1849 he went to San Francisco in the bark *Oxford*, commanded by his uncle, Suchet Mauran. Inheriting the tastes and medical skill of his father, Dr. Joseph Mauran, he was frequently called upon, during the long voyage of more than seven months, to prescribe for his fellow-passengers, and on reaching California received, as an evidence of their appreciation of his services, a handsome silver goblet. After remaining some time in California, he went to the Sandwich Islands and afterwards to Chili, where he remained for a time and then returned home. Not finding the profession of law congenial to his tastes, he studied medicine, and in 1853 took his degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, where his father also graduated in 1819. For a time he practiced his profession in Cuba, and, subsequently, for five years in St. Augustine, Florida. On the breaking out of the Civil War he returned to New York, where he remained in full practice until his death, except during a few months in 1864, when he was in the government service in the United States General Hospital at Fort Monroe.

3.

ANTOINE JOSEPH MAURAN, M. D.,

Was a graduate of Brown University in the class of 1851, and in 1854 received the degree of M. D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York, the alma mater of his father, Joseph, and his brother, Pierre.

4.

JOSEPH RUSSELL MAURAN

Graduated from the Providence High School, and entered Brown University, where he remained two years, having taken a partial course of study. Choosing the profession of civil engineer, he studied in the office of H. F. Walling, C. E., from 1853 to 1856, leaving there to accept an appoint-

ment on the United States Coast Survey, which he held until 1860. Losing his position through the confusion of the national financial affairs preceding the Civil War, he went to Australia and practiced his profession until 1868. Leaving Australia he arrived in San Francisco and soon after was appointed Civil Engineer Assistant, by Capt. Geo. M. Wheeler, U. S. Engineers. He held this position until 1871, when he was employed by Col. G. H. Mendell, U. S. Engineers, as assistant engineer on fortifications, rivers and harbors, until 1879. Appropriations ceasing, he accepted a position in the office of the United States Surveyor-General for California, where he has since remained in charge of the mining division, having been chief of the technical branch of the office for six years.

He is a member of the Technical Society of the Pacific Coast, a member of the California Association of Civil Engineers, and a licensed surveyor for the State of California.

He has been a member of the Masonic order and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen for many years.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

JOSEPH CARLO MAURAN.

JOSEPH CARLO MAURAN.

GIUSEPPE CARLO (the Italian name of Joseph Charles) Mauran, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Maria (Bailet) Mauran, was born in Villafranca, in the Province of Nice, then in the Kingdom of Italy, June 3, 1748.

The following is a copy of the record of his birth, made August 7, 1823, by De Brès, Curate of the Church of St. Michael the Archangel, at Villafranca:

"Ego, infrascriptus, Parochus Ecclesiæ Parochialis, sub titulo Sancti Michaelis Archangeli Villefranciæ, Diocesis Nicensis, attestor invenisse in libro Baptisatorum hujus paroeiæ, No. 5, fol. 186, pro-ut sequitur:

"Carolus Josephus, filius Domini Josephi Mauran et Elizabetæ Mariæ, conjugum, natus die tertia Junii, 1748: — baptisatus fuit a Reverando Domino, Joanni Baptista Galli, Curato, die quarta ejusdem. Patrinus fuit D. Julianus Sanchez et Matrina, D'na Sebastiana ejus uxor.

"In quorum fidem haec mea manu enarravi ac sigillo parochiali munivi.

"Dat. Villefrancia, die Septimo mensis Augusti, 1823.

"Signé, DE BRÈS, *Curatus*."

TRANSLATION.

"I, the undersigned, Curate of the Parish Church of St. Michael the Archangel, of Villafranca, in the Diocese of Nice, attest, that I have found in the book of baptisms of this Parish, No. 5, p. 186, as follows:

"Charles Joseph, son of Joseph Mauran and Elizabeth Maria, his wife, was born June 3, 1748. He was baptised on the fourth of the same month by Rev. John Baptist Gallus. The sponsors were Julian Sanchez and Sebastiana, his wife.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto placed my hand and affixed the seal of the Parish at Villafranca, this seventh day of August, 1823.

"Signed, DE BRÈS, *Curate*."

Bearing the same name, he may have descended from the Maurans of the South of France who appear in history. At the renowned poetical trials, known as the "Floral Games," which took place in 1324, two persons, honored magistrates of Toulouse, of the name of Mauran, presided. The name and the arms of the Maurans, as we have had occasion to show, are interwoven with the traditions and romances of the Middle Ages. The name, we have observed, may have been taken from lands occupied at one time by the Moors (*Maures*). After their defeat, A. D. 732, at the celebrated battle of Tours, by Charles Martel, multitudes of these conquered Moors took refuge in the mountains of Dauphiny, and, after having expelled or subjugated the people, kept possession of the country for more than two hundred years. They were finally subdued by the Christians under the leadership of the Bishop of St. Donat, and driven out of the land. Numerous mountains, towns, families, etc., preserve the word "*Maure*" in the formation of their names. These are to be found not only throughout the South of France, but in Savoy and Italy.

In the Mauran coat-of-arms appears the head of a Moor, suggested probably by the circumstance that the Moors were at one time possessors of the locality in which the Maurans had their home. It has been ascertained, as has already been remarked, that several Roman prelates bore the name (spelled Maurin) from the ninth to the twelfth centuries. Subsequently the name seems to have been changed to Maurens, then to Maurand and finally to Mauran. In 1149 we find the name of Maurino as Archdeacon of the Abbey of St. Anthony at Brussels. In the charter of 1170 and 1172 of St. Antonio de Fideles, appears the name of Maurin I. as Abbot of this monastery.

And not only among distinguished personages of the Romish Church, but outside the church, we find the name. It was that of a noted heretic, Pierre Mauran, born before the middle of the twelfth century, and a leading character among

the persecuted Albigenses of Languedoc. He is represented as having been the owner of several valuable tracts of land, and is mentioned in the Register of the Inquisition. He is said also to have been a person of large wealth, aside from his landed property. He held a most creditable social rank, and was distinguished on account of his ancestry. He claimed that he was descended from the noble Dukes of Aquitaine. He stood at the head of the powerful family of Maurans in Toulouse, which was the peer of the most eminent and honored families of that city in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. It is related of Pierre Mauran that he had adopted the religious tenets of the Henricans, who denied the doctrine of transubstantiation. By his example and the weight of his influence, he led many persons to adopt what were regarded as heretical views. In two of his castles, one inside the city and the other outside, he was wont to assemble his followers at night, to whom he preached and gave religious instruction. In 1178, a Romish dignitary was sent to Toulouse to put down the rising heresy. Pierre, being one of the most noted of the heretics, and regarded as the head of the sect, was selected as the chief culprit. He was compelled to make a public "penitence" in one of the prominent churches of the city, and was whipped through the streets. Subsequently, as a further atonement for his crime, he was forced to raze the towers of his mansion, as well as those of his castles. He was obliged to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, where he lived in exile three years. It is an evidence of the high regard in which he was held by his fellow-citizens that upon his return to Toulouse, notwithstanding his heretical opinions, he was chosen to one of the highest offices to which they could elect him, that of "Capitoul," for the years 1183, 1184 and 1192.

All through the thirteenth century the name of Mauran appears among those of persons who occupied high and honorable positions in church and state. It occurs con-

stantly in the lists of the "Capitouls" of Toulouse from 1271 to 1453. We are told that the office of "Capitoul" was much sought after, as the incumbent had the command of the troops of the city, and it gave him and his descendants a title of nobility as well as admission to all the orders of knighthood. The annalist of the family to whom we are indebted for the historical facts herewith given, Mr. James Eddy Mauran, has gathered from reliable sources, the names of some thirty Maurans who were "Capitouls" of Toulouse.

It may not be possible to tell when families of Maurans left Toulouse and found a home in Villafranca, but probably not far from the middle of the fifteenth century. The name appears very frequently in the register of births and baptisms of persons in the parish connected with the church of St. Michael. A long list of these was made out for a member of the family by the curate of the parish, commencing with the year 1600 and ending in 1837.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was Ludovico, and his father, as has already been stated, was Giuseppe (Joseph) Mauran. We find nothing which furnishes us any information with regard to the early boyhood of Joseph Carlo. When he was not far from twelve years of age, he was sailing one day on the Mediterranean in company with his relative, Suchet,* of about the same age. They were in a small vessel belonging to his uncle, and were on their way to some place in Sardinia. Having sailed some distance from the coast they were overhauled by an English man-of-war and ordered to "lay to." The com-

*The degree of relationship between "Suchet" and Joseph Carlo Mauran cannot be determined from any data in our possession, nor do we know whether in this case Suchet was a Christian name or a surname. It is the name of a well-known family, and was probably the surname of the companion of Joseph Carlo, for it was not customary at the time and place to use family names for Christian names. Most of the members of the family were Giuseppes, Giovannis, Carlos, Onoratos, Antonios and the like. The only intermarriage of a member of the Mauran family with a member of the Suchet family, of which we have knowledge, is that of Antonio Mauran, a second cousin of Joseph Carlo, who was married to Isabel Suchet (de Venise) Jan. 22, 1760, which was probably the year of the separation of Joseph Carlo from his family. Mr. Mauran gave the name of Suchet to his sixth son, but this may have been in memory of companionship on the English man-of-war, and not in recognition of close relationship.—W. W. C.

mander, attracted by the appearance of the two Italian lads, decided to impress them into his service as cabin boys. The entreaties of the officers of the little bark were of no avail, and the boys were kidnapped from their homes. The vessel returned to Nice, bearing the sad news of the seizure of the two children, whose parents, we cannot doubt, bitterly mourned their loss. Although it cannot now be ascertained with certainty upon what English ship young Mauran was impressed, there is good reason to think it was the *Deptford*, of fifty guns. It is known that in May, 1760, she sailed from St. Helena for the Mediterranean, where she cruised till August of that year, at which time she was near England. Under Admiral Rodney she sailed on the 14th of that month for the coast of France, and on the 18th of the November following, from Portsmouth, under the command of Captain Digges, having a convoy of thirty-three ships. After touching at Madeira, she arrived at Jamaica, Jan. 19, 1762. In July of the same year she appears to have been at Havana, which was besieged by a large fleet under Admiral Keppel. The Moro Castle surrendered July 30, after which we hear no more of the movements of the *Deptford*.

In that tropical climate the losses of men by heat and fever were very great. Invalid troops, prostrated by disease, were placed on transports and carried to New York. It is thought that Joseph Carlo was a cabin boy on board one of these transport-hospital ships. His relative Suchet had died, some time previously, of small-pox. Many had been the unsuccessful attempts made by the lad to escape from his English captors. At last he was so fortunate as to effect his purpose. A boat's crew, of whom he happened to be one, was sent on shore at New London, Conn., to procure water in casks. Scarcely had she touched land, when he sprang out and ran with all speed to a field where some farmers were at work. His acquaintance with the English language stood him in good stead, for it enabled him to tell the story of his cruel impressment and to claim

their protection. An effort was made by his companions to force him to return to the boat, but the sturdy Connecticut yeomen drove them away with their hoes and other instruments. And thus, in a moment and most unexpectedly, his not far from two years' captivity came to an end.

Not long after this fortunate escape, the lad found a home in the family of Mr. David Maxon, of Westerly, R. I., a person of good social standing, as shown by the circumstance that he was a deputy from the town to the General Assembly for the years 1761 and 1765. As nearly as can be ascertained, he remained in this family until he was about twenty years of age.

Leaving Westerly some time in the year 1768, he went to Barrington (then Warren), R. I., where he was employed by Joshua Bicknell, a descendant of Zachary Bicknell, who settled in Weymouth, Mass., in 1635. A branch of the Bicknell family moved to Swansea about the year 1705, and from this branch sprang Joshua Bicknell. Mr. Bicknell had four wives. The first was his cousin, Ruth Bicknell; the second, Mrs. Jerusha (Peck) Heath; the third, Hannah; and the fourth, Freeborn. A daughter by the last marriage, who bore the name of her mother, Freeborn, became the wife of Thomas Baker, whose daughter Anna became the wife of Charles T. Child, and had Charles Shubael, a graduate of Brown University in 1870; Edward Freeborn, a graduate of Brown University in 1871; Mary Bradford; and Caroline V. who married William Dilwyn Howland, of New Bedford, also a graduate of Brown University.

Joshua Bicknell had by his second wife a son, also named Joshua, who from 1794 to 1818, with the exception of one year, 1811, was an associate judge of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. His daughter Mary married Rev. Seth Chapin, of Mendon, Mass., a graduate of Brown University in 1808. The late Dr. Joshua Bicknell Chapin (Brown University, 1835) was a son by this marriage, and his son, Charles Value Chapin, M. D. (Brown University, 1876), is at this

writing (1893) Professor of Physiology and Director of Physical Culture in Brown University, and Superintendent of Health of the city of Providence.

Olive, a daughter of Joshua by his first wife, Ruth Bicknell, born in 1754, was married to Mr. Mauran probably some time in the month of April, 1772. James E. Mauran says: "It is very provoking that, although the data of births, marriages and deaths have been preserved of the ancestors of our grandfather Mauran from the last quarter of the sixteenth century, I am unable to find any record of the date of his marriage. The church register at Barrington is missing, carried off at the same time with the Ms. record of vestry meetings which" says Mr. Mauran, "I recovered in so curious a manner" (the account of which may be seen further on in this sketch). The following fragment, found in the form of a scrap of a leaf from an account book of some store in Warren, shows what was, at least, a part of Mr. Mauran's wedding outfit. The date of the entry is April 21, 1772. The articles purchased were: "One breeches pattern, one pair silk knee garters, 37 yards Bearskin, one snuff hose and silk and black crewel, etc." The marriage, without doubt, took place not long after the purchase of the articles referred to.

Olive received at her marriage a lot of land on Barrington river, and, later, a part of her father's farm. Here was built a commodious dwelling, which still stands on the lot next to and south of the Congregational meeting-house. In recent years the house has been altered and enlarged. In the building of the church edifice, at a subsequent period, it may be remarked, Mr. Mauran took a deep interest. Although born of Roman Catholic parentage and in a foreign land, he soon adapted himself to the creed and customs of his neighbors, and united with his wife, a descendant of a staunch Puritan ancestry, in sustaining the faith in which she had been reared.

An amusing tradition has come down from those early days

in the history of the Mauran family. It seems that the site for the erection of the new church had been carefully laid out. Some of the junior members of the household, conceiving that the north view from their house would be obstructed if the plans of the building of the edifice were carried into execution, quietly, at the midnight hour, took the liberty to change the positions of the stakes that marked the foundation. The desired end was secured. A better northern outlook was the result of this juvenile attempt to improve matters.

Allusion has been made to the recovery of a certain Ms. belonging to the Barrington church. "It was by a singular and fortunate accident," says Mr. James E. Mauran, "that the evidence of the interest of my grandfather in the Congregational Church fell into my hands. In New York, in February, 1878, died a dealer in antiquarian matter, who had in his possession some of my cast-off books. Examining the sale catalogue of his effects I found there was one lot marked 'Barrington Mss.' I secured it by a small bid and when it reached me in Newport, to my great delight and astonishment, I found the package consisted of the records of meetings which had been held in the old meeting-house at Barrington, which had been badly shattered by a gale of wind. At a meeting held Nov. 19, 1804, it appears that among the names recorded of those who were present was that of Joseph C. Mauran, who is represented as approving by his own signature the resolution to build a new house of worship. The same year, Dec. 15, 1804, the record shows that for the sum of fifty-five dollars he purchased pew No. 11 in the proposed new church. At meetings of the society, held January 14 and June 11, 1805, he acted as moderator. What," adds Mr. Mauran, "rendered the finding of this book of records the more interesting to me was a reference made to a payment, March —, 1805, of one dollar to my father, Oroondates Mauran, then fourteen years of age." Having thus mentioned his father, Mr. Mauran remarks that

it was always a source of wonder to him how it happened that his father received so singular and romantic a name as Oroondates, or, as it was frequently spelt, Orondates. He accounts for it in the following way:

"I have," he says, "a book owned by our grandmother, entitled *Cassander*, a famous romance, written by Sir Charles Cotterell in 1667.* It was a very popular work. In the same year, John Banks, a dramatic writer, bred as an attorney, and, at one time, a member of New Inn, published his *Rival Kings; or the Loves of Orondates and Statira.* About the same time appeared in France a tragic comedy, with the title, *Le Mariage d'Orondates et de Statira, ou la conclusion de Cassandre, par Jean Magnon.*" Mr. Mauran thinks that his grandmother confounded the name of Oroondates with that of Onorato, which, she had heard from her husband, was a favorite one among his ancestors. Eight of them, at least,

*__Cassander__, by Charles Cotterell, according to *La Nouvelle Biographie Universelle*, was an English translation of the French romance of La Calprenède, under the same title, *Cassandre*, published in 1642, 10 vols., 8vo, and again in 1731, 10 vols., 12mo. La Rochefoucauld published an abridgment of the same in three volumes, in 1752. It seems to have maintained its position for a long time in the literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and to have been the basis of other publications. John Magnon wrote in 1648 a tragic comedy under the title of *Le Mariage d'Oroondate et Statira*, which was doubtless a dramatization of La Calprenède's romance. The book of John Bankes, *The Rival Kings, or the Loves of Oroondates and Statira*, was a tragedy.

In *The Rival Queens, or the Death of Alexander the Great*, by Nat. Lee, 1678, Cassander, Statira and Roxana appear as characters in the tragedy, but Oroondates does not. It is in this tragedy, it may be said by the way, that occurs the well-known line:

"When Greeks joyn'd Greeks, then was the tug of War."

Voltaire wrote a tragedy called *Olympie*, published in 1764, the story of which is drawn from La Calprenède's work. Cassander and Statira are characters of the tragedy. Olympie is a fictitious daughter of Alexander. An opera, too, based upon Voltaire's tragedy, was written and played in France in 1819.

In the *Dictionnaire Universel*, of Pierre Larousse, is given a brief synopsis of the *Cassandre* of La Calprenède, from which it is learned that the loves of Oroondates and Statira form an episode of that romance. Cassander and Statira were historical personages. Cassander was a Macedonian leader who followed Alexander in his wars and who after Alexander's death became, by intrigue and assassination, ruler of Greece and Macedonia. Statira was a daughter of Darius III., of Persia, and fell into the hands of Alexander after the battle of Issus. Alexander married her as well as another Asiatic woman, Roxana, who figures in the romance as in love also with Oroondates, and as causing the death of Statira through jealousy. Oroondates is said to have been a Scythian chieftain,—probably a fictitious character. That Statira's death was brought about by Roxana is a historical fact, but the motive was a political and not a romantic one.—W. W. C.

had that appellation, which was as common as that of Honoré in Languedoc and Provence, in France.

Not a few of the ancestors of Joseph Carlo Mauran followed the sea for a livelihood, and when he grew up into manhood it was most natural that he should be inclined to pursue the same vocation. Among the things that were said of him in the obituary notice which appeared after his decease, was the following: "His industry and his integrity early secured for him employment and patronage as a nautical commander." We are told that his father, Giuseppe, or Joseph, and his uncle, Onorato, were both engaged in the naval service of the King of Sardinia.

If we believe, as I think we are forced to do, in view of so many incontrovertible facts that verify the truth of the theory, that hereditary qualities of character are transmitted from one generation to another, we shall not be surprised to find that Joseph Carlo Mauran took to the sea. Our first introduction to him, when he was a boy twelve years of age, showed him to us, with his relative Suchet, on board a vessel owned by his father and uncle, bound for a port in Sardinia. His two years' service on board an English man-of-war must have given him no small experience of what, to so many lads, are the fascinations of a sailor's life. He had tried farming. Knowing the peculiarities of character developed on the nautical side of his nature, we are not surprised that he became weary of the monotony and hard drudgery of a farmer's occupation. At any rate, not long after his marriage, which, as has been said, occurred probably in the spring of 1772, we find him on the ocean. Those were stirring times on the land and on the sea. The whole country was ablaze with the excitement which culminated in the War of the Revolution. The famous burning of the English war vessel, the *Gaspee*, took place the very year and not far from the probable date of his marriage, and it may be that from his Barrington home, less than four miles away, he

saw the light of the burning vessel. Events revealed early in the struggle that Captain Mauran was to play no insignificant role in the drama of the Revolution. "There has been a tradition in our family," says Mr. James E. Mauran, "that grandfather Joseph had made a successful voyage to some foreign port and brought home a cargo of gunpowder. For sundry reasons I conclude that he must have served in the noted expedition to Nassau. A fleet had been assembled in Delaware Bay, and on the 17th of February, 1776, it sailed under Commodore Esek Hopkins, and in due time reached New Providence. An attack was made on the fort in that place, all the cannon and military stores were captured, and the governor, lieutenant-governor and one of the council were taken prisoners-of-war. Commodore Hopkins reached home safely, landing at New London, April 8, 1776, after having had an encounter with some English vessels off Block Island and taken two of them. Whether or not this was the first service Captain Mauran was able to render to his adopted country, we have not been able to learn with certainty."*

In August, 1775, "two row-galleys, or gunboats, each to carry sixty men, afterwards reduced to fifty, and an eighteen pounder, besides swivel-guns, were ordered by the General Assembly. They were named the *Washington* and the *Spitfire*." Joseph Morin (Mauran) was appointed master of the *Spitfire* in March, 1776. How long he held this position we have been unable to learn, but may presume that he did so until the partial destruction of the vessel in March, 1777, soon after which date he was promoted to the command of her consort, the *Washington*.

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*Mr. James E. Mauran was probably mistaken in concluding that his grandfather took part in the Nassau expedition, for in the Proceedings of the General Assembly, held for the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, at East Greenwich, on Monday, the 18th of March, 1776, is this: "Both houses having resolved into a grand committee, made choice of the following officers, to wit: Sam'l Vial, first lieutenant; Isaac Tyler, second lieutenant; and Joseph Morin, master, of the row-galley, *Spitfire*." The Nassau expedition had not returned at this date.

In April, 1776, the two galleys had a series of engagements, in connection with artillery on the land, with the British vessels, *Scarborough*, twenty guns, and *Cimetar*, eighteen guns, in Newport harbor. In a night attack, the *Spitfire* captured from the *Scarborough* a prize she had recently brought in. In July, 1776, the galleys were sent to New York, to be placed under the orders of General Washington, but soon returned.

At the session of the General Assembly, October, 1776, Mr. John Brown was appointed to inquire into the affair of the prizes taken by the two row-galleys in the harbor of Newport, and see that the government's part of the prizes be paid into the General Treasury, and, at the same time, the State gave up its right to certain anchors and cables taken by the *Spitfire* in the harbor of Newport.

February 21, 1777, the *Spitfire* "had an action in covering the landing of a party to bring off hay from Rhode Island, which lasted several hours, with a battery on shore, in which the Americans lost one man killed and several wounded."

February 27, 1777, the Council-of-War* "Resolved that the eighteen-pound cannon on board the *Spitfire* which had the nut shot away, be exchanged for one of the eighteen-pound cannon now at Warren."

March 13, 1777, the *Spitfire* ran aground on Common-Fence Point (north end of Rhode Island), and the enemy partially destroyed her. She was repaired, however, and, on May 1, 1777, officers were appointed to her. In the meanwhile, the *Washington* had blown up, April 2, 1777. She was repaired, rigged as a schooner, and, in June, 1777, placed in command of Joseph Mauran, then only twenty-nine years old.

On the 25th of May, 1778, General Pigot, the English commander at Newport, sent up the bay about five hundred

*The Council-of-War was a commission created by the General Assembly, December, 1776, "to do, act and transact all and everything and matter for the well-being and security of the State, and the United States, in general."

men under Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell to destroy a number of boats collected at Kickemuit River, east of Warren. Landing at daybreak, a little below the town, they entered Warren and marched across to Kickemuit and burned seventy flatboats and the galley *Washington* then repairing.

In Munro's *History of Bristol*, we find the following account of this occurrence:

"On Sunday, May 25, 1778, at a little before daybreak, a band of 500 British and Hessian troops, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, landed on the shore of the farm on the west side of the town, which now belongs to the heirs of the late Samuel Martin. Proceeding across the fields in a northeasterly direction, they came out upon the main road very near the place where the residence of Mrs. Swett now stands. Thence marching northward, they entered Warren, leaving behind at Burr's Hill a small detachment to guard their rear. At Warren they quickly put to flight the small number of inhabitants who seemed inclined to dispute their march, disabled several pieces of cannon, and then hurried on to Kickemuit River. Here, at a point just below the present stone bridge, a large number of flatboats had been collected by the Americans, with the design of making an expedition against the enemy. To destroy these boats was the special object of the British forces. The troops piled seventy or more of them together and burnt them. They also burned the row-galley, *Washington*, and a grist-mill. Returning to Warren they blew up the powder magazine, set fire to the Baptist Church, the Baptist parsonage, and several other buildings, and having pillaged many houses and taken many prisoners, proceeded by the main road to Bristol."

In his *History of Warren*, written in 1845, Fessenden says in a note, referring to the same event:

"Aged people, still living among us, well remember the appearance of these soldiers, as they passed through the

town. The British were dressed in old-fashioned red coats, cocked hats and small clothes, with a great display of laced trimmings, shoe and knee buckles. The Hessians wore enormous fur caps, and large, wide and loose boots, into which they thrust all kinds of articles pilfered from the houses; and these articles hanging over the tops of their boots, gave them a singularly grotesque appearance, as they left the town. A lady now living, and several others, were at the time in the house, which was afterwards Bradshaw's bakehouse, on the east side of Main-street. They saw the troops pass by in hasty retreat, and, at a short distance in the rear, a single individual, encumbered with a big drum, unable to keep up with the main body. These heroic women ran out and surrounded him, and told him he was their prisoner, when he immediately surrendered, saying, he was glad of it, for he was faint and tired. This prisoner was afterwards exchanged for one of the citizens of Warren."

The marauders, reaching Bristol, began to ravage the village, burning some twenty-two houses, and would have destroyed the whole place had not an armed force made an attack on them and forced them back to their landing-place. It is said that Captain Mauran rendered effective service on this occasion, having brought to the scene of conflict a cannon which did good work in repelling the enemy.

"The *Washington* had been kept in service until her destruction by the enemy. Her loss was quite serious; she had been fitted up at a great expense, had been recently schooner-rigged and otherwise well equipped." On June 6, 1778, the Council-of-War took action as follows: "Resolved, that Captain Joseph Mauran late commander of the galley *Washington*, be, and he is hereby directed to cause the wreck of the *Washington* to be cut up in order to get y^e^ iron, that he secure all of the iron belonging to her in some secure place, that he cause y^e^ guns which belonged to said galley to be bro't to Providence in order that they may be rendered fit for use, and that he get the same done on the best terms he can."

Subsequently, the following resolution was passed: "In Council-of-War, July 15, 1778. The galley *Washington* being destroyed by y^e^ enemy in their late excursion to Warren, whereby Captain Joseph Moran, who had command of her, is put out of Business, and the State having no armed vessel to put in pay for y^e^ present, 'Tis therefore resolved that y^e^ said Joseph Moran be dismissed from y^e^ service of this State, and he is hereby Recommended as a good and faithful sea officer to all y^e^ friends of y^e^ United American States. Signed by order of y^e^ Council of War, W^m^ Coddington, Clerk."

The unfortunate history of the galley *Washington* does not seem to have dampened the patriotic ardor of Captain Mauran, for before the end of the year we find him again at sea. The Records of the State of Rhode Island give us, under the date of Oct. 1, 1778, the following: "I acknowledge the foregoing to be a true copy of the instructions delivered to me this day by his Excellency, the Governor, with my commission or Letters of Marque and Reprisals as commander of the Private schooner of war, *Weazle*. Witness, W^m^ Mumford, Dep. Secretary. Signed, Joseph Mauran."

There is also a bond, signed by Joseph Mauran, commander of the schooner *Weazle*, of about twenty tons, belonging to Samuel Allen and others, of Barrington and Warren, mounting two carriage guns, two-pounders, and four swivel guns, with twenty men,—fitted with a suitable quantity of muskets, blunderbusses, pistols, cutlasses, powder, ball, etc., John Wheaton, first lieutenant.*

In 1779, we find that Captain Mauran enters upon his duties as the master of another vessel, the brigantine *General Warren*, bound on a voyage to South Carolina with a cargo. Afterwards he commanded a brig of 120 tons belonging to

* "Captain Mauran in the privateer schooner *Weazle*, of Warren, in this State, took on Tuesday last, a Brig of 140 tons, with wood and provisions, bound from New York to Newport, and carried her to a safe port." *Providence Gazette*, Nov. 14, 1778.

persons in Warren, and made a successful voyage to the West Indies for gunpowder and brought his vessel safely to port.

After the Revolutionary War, Captain Mauran continued his seafaring life. From July, 1789, to December, 1790, his name is mentioned in the newspapers as captain of the brig *Polly*, eighty-four tons, trading to St. Eustatius, St. Martin, and Port au Prince, in the West Indies, and also to Teneriffe. Precisely at what date he retired from the occupation he had followed for so many years we are unable to state. He spent the closing years of his life at his pleasant home in Barrington, which was always the seat of a generous and abounding hospitality. Here he died May 1, 1813, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.* His widow outlived him less than one year, her death having taken place Feb. 12, 1814.

Joseph Carlo Mauran is described as having been a person of tall, commanding appearance. His eldest son, Carlo, whose likeness has been preserved, and is given in these "Memorials," bore a striking resemblance to his father. Their figures were alike, and they had the same noble, frank and open countenance, florid complexion, and black, curling hair. It is said that when Joseph Carlo came from his rural home to Providence and walked the streets of the town, every one would turn round to look at him, so attractive was his personal appearance.

An obituary notice of Captain Mauran which appeared in the *Rhode Island American*, May 4, 1813, after referring to his early life, says :

"Considering the novel, and in some measure romantick events of the early part of the life of the deceased, it may, with truth, be said that few men have acquired and maintained

* On the tablet over his grave at Swan Point Cemetery, and also in the obituary in the *Rhode Island American*, it is said that he died in his seventy-first year. He was born, as has been shown, June 3, 1748; but the date of his birth was not known by the family until about ten years after his death. He was buried first in a cemetery on the west side of the river, in Providence, and his remains were afterwards removed to Swan Point. In the same lot lie buried his wife, Olive, and his sons, Carlo, Suchet, and the second Joseph. His son, Joshua, and his daughters, Abigail (Mauran) Church, and Olive (Mauran) Humphry, also are buried at Swan Point.

through life stronger characteristicks of honour, probity, and truth. His industry and his integrity early secured for him employment and patronage as a nautical commander. He was a patriot of the revolutionary war, and at that eventful period imbibed, and has since maintained the true political principles of 'the sincere patriot, the Father of his Country.' As testimonials of their esteem, his friends and townsmen frequently elected him to offices of trust and honour; and he never disappointed their most sanguine expectations. In his publick and private life he was

> 'A man resolved and steady to his trust,
> Inflexible to ill, and obstinately just.'

"In remembrance of such a character what breast does not glow with veneration and respect? And who amongst his numerous friends and acquaintance does not experience the liveliest pangs of sorrow and affliction, when the idea of his loss enters their minds? Yesterday his funeral obsequies were solemnized in this town (Barrington) by the Grand Lodge (Masonic) of the State of Rhode Island, of which he was an honorary and highly beloved member, attended by the subordinate Lodges, an afflicted consort, and by a long train of relatives and friends."

VISITS OF SUCHET, THE SON,

AND OF

EDWARD CARRINGTON, THE GRANDSON,

TO

VILLAFRANCA, THE BIRTHPLACE

OF

JOSEPH CARLO MAURAN.

Visits of Relatives to Villafranca, the Birthplace of Joseph Carlo Mauran.

Not far from ten years after the death of Joseph Carlo Mauran, his children commissioned Captain Thurber, of Providence, who was about to make a voyage to the Mediterranean, to institute enquiries concerning any relatives of theirs who might be living in Villafranca. In the spring of 1823, Captain Thurber was at Marseilles, and through correspondence learned that there were still at Villafranca members of the family of Joseph Carlo bearing the name of Mauran, as well as others who had changed it by marriage. Two years later, Captain Suchet Mauran was in the Mediterranean, in command of a vessel. Following the information obtained through Captain Thurber, and, subsequently, through letters received by the family in the United States from their newly discovered relatives, Captain Mauran visited Villafranca, that he might bring himself into personal communication with those to whom he stood in such close relationship.

We may well imagine the surprise of his kinsmen when he, a son of the little boy who, some sixty-five years before, had been rudely impressed on board a British man-of-war and had, long ago, been given up as lost, made his appearance in their quiet, secluded home, on the 26th of March, 1825. His enquiry whether any persons were then living in the place who bore the name of Mauran, was readily responded to, and the announcement that he, too, was a Mauran, awakened the liveliest emotions. It was arranged that on the evening of March 29th there should be a gathering of those whom

the unknown stranger claimed to be his blood relations. At the time appointed, the members of the family, one after another, assembled and were introduced to the pleasing and intelligent young captain. The fine manly form inherited from his father and so characteristic of the family, and the unmistakable Mauran features challenged confidence in the truthfulness of the claim he made to be their relative, "bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh." One of the number, his uncle Jacques, the half-brother of his father, had already acknowledged him as his nephew. He had met him at the hotel, and, becoming satisfied that he was all he professed to be, had given him the warm Italian embrace, which was the assurance of both his confidence and of his affection. He had taken him at once to his own home where he had made him his welcome guest, and with his family had arranged the evening gathering. All listened with eagerness to the tale in which the son rehearsed the strange fortunes of the father in the New World. Question followed question with all the animation that marks the character of those living in a warmer and more genial clime than ours.

As has been said, the strong resemblance to the long-lost kinsman had already disposed them to credit the claim of relationship which the speaker made. If anything was needed to add to the strength of that claim, it was speedily given. By a fortunate chance there was awakened in his memory the recollection of two short notes of a peculiar whistle, which was the private call of the home circle. But at length came the convincing proof that scattered the last vestige of doubt. The notes of the whistle ceased and were followed by the singing, with a good melodious voice, of a stave of an old song he had learned in his boyhood from his father, that ran, in the patois of Nice, as follows:

"Maire, saupesias de don veni, de don veni,
Maire, saupesias de don veni me batrias.
Veni da Toulon embe un giove de Marsillia:
Veni da Toulon de danser lu Rigodon."

TRANSLATION.

" Mother, if you knew from whence I came, from whence I came;
Mother, if you knew from whence I came, you would beat me.
I came from Toulon, with a youth of Marseilles;
I came from Toulon, from dancing the Rigodon."

CANZONETTA DEL NONNO

Mai - re, sau - pe - si - as de don ve - ni, de don ve - ni,
Mai - re sau - pe - si - as de don ve - ni, me ba - tri - as.
Ve - ni da Tou - lon em - be un gio - ve de Mar - sil - lia:
Ve - ni da Tou - lon de dan - ser lu Ri - go - - don.

The singing of this little ditty awakened an enthusiasm which knew no bounds. The elders recognized the song. In the stranger who stood before them, with his erect and manly form and honest face, bronzed by the breezes of the ocean he had crossed, and marked, as has been said, by the peculiar Italian features of his race, they recognized the son of him who had been torn from his home more than half a century before, and now, as it were, reappeared in the midst of them in the person of his own beloved child. The joy of the venerable Bartolomee, the sister of him who was lost to her so many years before, was so overflowing that she arose trembling and tottering from her seat, and, with all the speed she could command, hastened to throw herself into the arms of her newly-found nephew, who returned her embrace with the heartiest good will. Her example was doubtless followed by the impressible guests and the heartiest welcome extended to the relative from over the water,

who could tell them the romantic story of a beloved father's adventures during a life which had been blessed by Heaven with so much of success and prosperity. The story of the meeting and of the enthusiasm shown is told in a letter received soon after the event by Dr. Joseph Mauran and printed in these "Memorials."

The honored guest remained with his friends for several days, each day being marked with some new evidence of the tender interest they felt in their relative. Festivities of various kinds were set on foot for his pleasure, and each vied with the other in devising plans to make his visit one that would be cherished in memory as long as they lived. And when the hour for parting came, they bade him farewell, with their best wishes and their most fervent prayers for his safe return to his native land.

As this son and relative, thus so cordially welcomed, was wont to tell, in after years, to his own children the tale of this charming visit to the place of his father's and their grandfather's nativity, and to recall the scenes that were enacted on that memorable evening, it seemed as if he were living the delightful experience over again. Once more the old whistle was given, once more the old song was sung, and he and they were moving amid the surroundings and associations of the young days of him whom they so revered and loved.

By way of supplement to what has been related of the visit of Suchet Mauran to Villafranca, we extract the following from a letter written by Gen. Edward Carrington Mauran to his cousin, James Eddy Mauran, in which he gives an account of his visit to the place:

"Nice, Jan. 6, 1875.

"We all drove over to Villefranche last week in the pursuit of knowledge, but with not the most remote idea of learning anything. On our arrival there, I met in the street a very intelligent man, who could speak English passably

well, of whom I enquired where the Registry Office was. We looked around, and, after some search, found it; but it was closed and the Mayor was out of town. I told my guide what I wished to know, and he at once took a great interest in the matter, and, after some thought, said he would take me to the priest, who had records of everything. We all went to the priest's house and found a very good-looking, intelligent man, by the name of Siga, who proved to be, after some little conversation, a descendant of our family, and knew well the name of Mauran. He, by the way, was a second cousin of a cardinal, whose portrait he presented me with, taking it immediately from the wall of his room on which it hung. The cardinal died some fifteen years since (1860), having been in office eleven years. This portrait I now have in my possession.

"Since then, I have made a second visit to our ecclesiastical relative, who took us all to the old family mansion which I explored in every part, with the hope of finding the "arms" of the family, which I had heard were cut in the chimney-piece. I found that in repairing the house the old chimney had been removed and nothing remained but the bare walls. I was greatly disappointed. Mr. Siga is now diligently at work preparing a genealogical sketch of our family, going back as far as is possible, showing where his name, Siga, appears. We know this much, that his uncle married a Mauran."

It may be remarked in passing, that this genealogical sketch is among the papers from which these Mauran "Memorials" have been compiled. It is in the form of a manuscript pamphlet, with the following as the title page:

GENEALOGIE

DE LA FAMILLE

MAURAN

de 1600 à 1837

A VILLEFRANCHE SUR MER.

The hand writing is very delicate and plain. On the reverse page to the title page is the following :

Famille Mauran
d'après les Registres de Villefranche s-m,
Paroisse de St. Michel,
depuis 1600 à 1837 inclusiv't*

Naissances et Baptêmes en tout - - - - -	108
Mariages - - - - - - - - - -	48
Décès - - - - - - - - - -	79

* Depuis 1837, les Maurans ne figurent plus sur les Registres de la Paroisse de Villefranche.

The letter of General Mauran goes on to say :

"You can form no idea how interested Mr. Siga is in the work," *i. e.*, of making out the genealogical sketch, "and when completed is to send it to Rome, where I next go. He is a most charming man, good-looking, and about my age. I gave him the history of our family, from grandfather down through his children, and he is going to work anterior to that. I also gave him your address, and do hope you will open a correspondence with him. He says he would be delighted to have you do so. His uncle, Siga, who married a Mauran, died some ten years since. Uncle Joe," *i. e.*, Dr. Joseph Mauran, "saw him thirteen years ago. Mr. Siga has been in my room this morning to bid us *bon voyage*. We have given him our photographs and he has promised to have his taken and will send me two copies, one of which I will forward to you.

"Now don't laugh, Jim, as I think I have heard more of the old stock than any member of the family, and when I went out to Villefranche I thought there was more chance to be struck with lightning than to hear a word. The old house is in good repair, three stories high, in a block, but I don't care to take up my residence there. It is full as good looking as most of the houses in Villefranche. It is situated near the church, which you can see in the photograph enclosed, a little to the right. The priest's address is Abbé C. Siga, Vicaire et Aumonier Militaire de la Garrison de Villefranche sur mer."

LETTERS

FROM

MEMBERS OF THE MAURAN FAMILY IN EUROPE

TO

MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES.

1823—1825.

Letters from Members of the Mauran Family in Europe to Members of the Family in the United States.

It has been mentioned that Captain Thurber, of Providence, was commissioned in 1823 to make inquiry regarding the Maurans of Villafranca, should the family still be extant there. This he did through a business house of Marseilles, not having visited, it would seem, either Villafranca or Nice. Soon after Captain Thurber's inquiry, and again after the visit of Capt. Suchet Mauran in 1825, which has been described, letters from members of the family in Villafranca or Nice—mostly in Nice, which is distant only a few miles from Villafranca—were received by members of the family in the United States. Eight of these letters are given below. All of them were written in the French language, and many of them, apparently, by amanuenses. The earliest of the series, by Bartolomee, own sister of Joseph Carlo Mauran, is presented in *fac-simile*. As regards the others, the aim has been to render them, so near as may be, into equivalent English, rather than to translate them literally.

Through some error, an impression was first conveyed to the Maurans of Villafranca and Nice, that at the time of the inquiry of Captain Thurber, Joseph Carlo Mauran was still alive, which was not improbable, for, had he lived, he would have been but little over seventy-five years of age. The letters first sent from Villafranca and Nice were conse-

quently addressed to Charles Joseph Mauran; but later the error was discovered and letters were written to several of his sons.

It will be noticed that the name, as written by the family at Nice and Villafranca, is Charles Joseph. This order of the Christian names is according to the parish register. In writing, the family used the French form of the name, but in speaking, probably the Italian. After his removal from Italy, Mr. Mauran changed the order of his names and retained the Italian form of Charles. The name upon his tablet at Swan Point Cemetery is Joseph Carlo Mauran.

Nice le 4. aout
1823

Mon très Cher frere

C'est un de mes petits neveux qui'il m'a apporte la lettre ou j'ai eues la Consolation, et le plaisir d entendre de vos cheres nouvelles, puisque depuis votre absence personne n'a jamais rien dit de vous, j'ai receu votre lettre dans ma convalescence, ayant fait une bien longue et dangereuse maladie, me trouvant dans l'age de 77 ans veuve avec trois enfants, je suis la plus indigente de tous les parents, puisque je ne possede aucun bien de fortune sans ressource, et depuis quinze ~~trente~~ ans je souffre des jeux, mais vos nouvelles m'ont retabli dans mon ancienne, j'en parlois très souvent de vous a mes enfants, et j'avois bien de regret de ne vous avoir plus vu dans la maison, je me croirois heureuse si avant ma mort je pouvois vous voir, je finis en vous embrassant de tout mon Coeur en compagnie de mes enfants vos chers neveux, vous priant de prendre en Consideration ma triste situation, et je suis pour la vie

Votre Sœur Bartolomea
Manzona la seconde fille de
joseph, et de Elizabete Baillete

Nice, August 11, 1823.

Very Dear and Affectionate Brother:

To find a brother whose fate one had deplored, and to learn that he has been greatly favored by fortune, after sixty-five years of silence and absence, is a pleasure I was far from expecting. Yes, dear brother, it was with the keenest joy I learned through Captain Thurber that Heaven had preserved my only remaining brother. The father of us both, who was greatly afflicted by your loss, had the misfortune to lose his eyesight. He lived with me for six years in this pitiful condition and died at the age of eighty-four, regretted by myself and family and repeating every moment that we should pray for his son Charles Joseph, who at the time of leaving us had not taken his first communion.

I did all I could to make his life pleasant and nothing was neglected in his old age. After his death I fulfilled my duty as a son in providing appropriate funeral services.

I enclose a copy of the record of your birth and the family tree. The latter will enable you to know who your relatives are.

Our sister, Frances, who died ten years ago, remained, by choice, unmarried, so that she might care for the author of her days, who was thus comforted by constant filial love.

I am the father of three daughters, am sixty-eight years old and continue (several words here are missing, having been torn from the lower edge of the letter). I enjoy a state of health not common at my age, and my greatest gratification would be to have the pleasure of embracing again a brother who was once my bedfellow. I can say that, without being rich, I lead an honest life and have a very good reputation in Nice. My wife, your sister-in-law, and my family beg me to present to you their respects, desiring, like myself, to hear from you. I have also a son-in-law, a merchant of this city, whose good qualities, reputation and means make me glad that he is a member of the family. You would doubtless be pleased to know him.

I trust, my dear brother, that this letter will find you in good health and that the information will be satisfactory which you have taken the pains to obtain regarding your family. Kindly assure me that I have (word lacking) by telling us of yourself, and some information about your family will be equally acceptable.

Adieu, my dear brother. Take care of your health, recall me to mind sometimes and believe me, with feelings of friendship and esteem, your affectionate brother,

(Signed) JACQUES MAURAN.

My address is :

JACQUES MAURAN, *Rue du Sénat*, Nice.

NICE, August 11, 1823.

MY DEAR UNCLE, CHARLES MAURAN,
United States.

You cannot imagine how happy I was when I received news of an uncle, whom I have not known personally, yet have been acquainted with through the mention of his excellent qualities by my mother, your sister Magdeleine. I do not cease addressing thanks to the All Powerful for having preserved your precious days. How great would have been the happiness of my mother, your sister, had she been living, and also that of my grandfather, Joseph Mauran, who used to shed tears when they spoke of you and told me to pray for poor Charles, for they did not know where you were and even thought you dead!

Believe me, my dear uncle, when I say that my happiness is as great as would have been that of my mother and grandfather. My pen is too feeble to depict it. Permit me to express my ardent desire to embrace an uncle who is sixty-four years old,* and is absent from the bosom of his family.

* He would have been seventy-five had he lived.

I am the son of your eldest sister, Magdeleine. I have a brother and a sister also, myself being the older, who were equally interested in the welcome news from you, they also not believing you to be alive, but all the same delighted to have heard from you. My brother and sister and my wife and family all tender you their most humble respects, as does he who has the honor of calling himself,

Your most affectionate nephew,

(Signed), ALEXANDER AGAL,

Son of the late Magdeleine Mauran.

N. B.—My address is Mr. Alexander Agal, Sergeant Major in the Civil Guards, Nice, Maritime (Alps).

The letter is addressed on the outside to Mr. Charles Joseph Mauran, United States.

The degree of kinship between the writer of the following letter and Joseph Carlo Mauran is not indicated, and it is a question whether the cousin Jacques referred to may not have been Joseph Carlo's half-brother, Jacques. Honoré evidently had not much knowledge of his relatives, for he does not name Bartolomee, own sister of Joseph Carlo, or his half-brother, Jacques, unless the cousin Jacques is he.

SIR AND DEAR KINSMAN:

In pursuance of a desire you have expressed to learn whether there are still any of your relatives at Villefranche, I have made it my agreeable duty to cause to be prepared a genealogical tree, which I forward herewith. Not knowing the names of your father and mother, it was necessary to make a difficult and costly search; but I am glad the result has been one that will please you.

You will learn that you have two cousins. I am one of them, Honoré, and the other is Jacques. We both profess the religion and maintain the honor of our ancestors. I shall not fail to address my prayers to Heaven for a continuance of its especial protection over you.

With these sentiments I have the honor to be,

Your very obedient and affectionate servant and kinsman,

(Signed), HONORÉ MAURAN.

NICE, August 25, 1823.

NICE, August 27, 1823.

MESSRS. JOSHUA AND CARLO MAURAN, *Providence:*

A want of exactness on the part of the Marseilles firm, who were specially commissioned by Captain Thurber to obtain information concerning the relatives of Charles Joseph Mauran, who left that place with his relative Suquet (Suchet), led me to believe that this Charles Joseph, my brother, whom I held dear beyond expression, was still living, and I hastened to write a letter bearing his address, which you will perhaps receive by the above-mentioned captain. The letter contains some details regarding my condition, a copy of the record of the birth of your father and the genealogical tree of the family, from which it is evident that the relative about whom you were inquiring is myself. Yes, I am the brother of your father, who was my bedfellow for a number of years, and whose loss I greatly regretted.

I enclose copies of the above-named papers which will enable you to know who I am.

Through more exact information received from the house of John Clapier, who made inquiry of the above-named Captain Thurber, I learned with sorrow that my brother, Charles Joseph, died two * years ago, leaving seven sons, all wealthy,

* He died ten years before.

and having the best of credit and social standing, and a daughter married to a Mr. Church.

Having lost a brother, it is a great consolation to me to find nephews like you. I know that you are established at Providence, that you are merchants and that you have a brilliant position. In view of the impossibility of our meeting, your letters will afford me a heartfelt pleasure, and any news that you may kindly send me will be interesting, whether about your father or about yourselves and families. Consider, as we cannot have the pleasure of seeing one another, the sea lying between, that there is nothing more consoling than an interchange of letters. Hasten then, dear nephews, to send as soon as you can news of yourselves, which I await with the greatest impatience.

This, in a few words, is my condition of life. I am younger by six years than was your father and am consequently sixty-nine. I am nevertheless in good health, lead an honest life and have a good reputation. I am the father of three daughters, two of whom are of a marriageable age but unmarried, and one is well married to a merchant of this city, Jean Baptiste Bellone, Jr., who is industrious, has excellent qualities, and shares with me and my family the pleasure of learning that he has cousins with whom he may in the future establish business relations that will be of mutual benefit.

Kindly make me known to your brothers and sister and tell them that my feelings towards them are those of esteem and friendship. Would that I could see them all; but I must renounce this hope. I beg you, my dear nephews, to be convinced of my attachment. I await in return tokens of your friendship, and if I, or my son-in-law, in his position of merchant, can be of use to you, you may count upon our best services.

I am your attached and very affectionate uncle,

(Signed,) JACQUES MAURAN.

Nice, February 23. 1824.

My Very Dear Nephew (Oroondates):

I cannot express how great was my grief upon receiving the sad news of the death of my sister-in-law, and of my poor brother, towards whom I have ever felt an especial affection. My love for him was always greater than for Jacques, for your father and I were born of the same father and mother, while Jacques and I were not. My father married a second time and Jacques was his son by the second wife.

But what afflicts me more is that he (Jacques) only told me in few words the contents of the letter, without allowing me to have it read by some one acquainted with the English language, so that it was not very consoling. On the other hand, it was a source of consolation to me and to my children to learn, afterwards, that the family of my brother is composed of ten children, of whom seven are married and all of whom enjoy good health; that gave me great pleasure. Be assured that your being far away will not lessen the fondness I have always retained for a brother whose memory has ever been dear to me.

Having had the good fortune of finding kinsmen who are kindly disposed towards the poor and being poor myself, I have resolved to apply to you, begging you earnestly to give me some aid to relieve my distress. I have been a widow for ten years, without property, am seventy-eight years old, and almost always ill. I have a son, forty-nine years old, and two daughters, one of whom is married, but not advantageously, so that I find myself in a state of poverty. My son is a school-master, but receives so small a salary that we have not sufficient to live upon. It is he who has the honor to write this. My daughter is a seamstress, but out of work, there being many seamstresses in the neighborhood. In a word, I am most miserable and to be pitied. All my relatives, on the contrary, are in fairly easy circum-

stances. All that I tell you is the pure truth, and I therefore hope, my dear nephew, that you will consider my sad lot.

I have not ceased, since the letter of Captain Thurber came, to pray with my children for your preservation and prosperity, as well as for the souls of my brother, Carlo, and my sister-in-law, Olive. I assure you I should have gone at once to embrace you and to remain with you, were you not so far away; but you are too far off for me to have that pleasure. I trust that you will kindly believe I am speaking from the bottom of my heart and that you do not doubt I will have you always in memory. Embrace for me all your brothers and sisters and their children, and tell them they will always be dear to me. I hope you will honor me with a reply and that you will address the letter as follows: To Mr. Antoine Boët, Instructor of Primary Schools, at St. Francis de Sales, Nice.

Kindly send me your address, so that I can write you as the occasion may occur.

Your very affectionate aunt,

(Signed,) BARTOLOMEE BOËT,
née MAURAN.

NICE, March 30, 1825.

VERY DEAR AND VERY AFFECTIONATE COUSIN, JOSEPH MAURAN:

It is not in my power to express the pleasure, the happiness, the gratification, that your affectionate uncle, Mr. Jacques Mauran, who is my father-in-law, his family and especially myself, experienced at the moment when we had the unlooked-for pleasure of folding in our arms our well-beloved Suchet Mauran, who arrived from Marseilles when we were far from expecting him. I hold dear and shall always hold dear the happy moment when the thought came to him of visiting us, for it procured for me the extreme pleasure of having him at my house during the short time

he passed in our city, and of establishing between us the most fraternal and sincere bonds of friendship.

His manners are so winning that they secured for him the friendship of the whole family. My only regret is that his stay in this city was of such brief duration. The five days seemed to pass like a flash. My solicitations that he remain a few days more, were of no avail My children are the greatest losers, for our very agreeable cousin had them often on his knee and taught them to lisp a few words of English.

Our worthy relative will give you a detailed account of the condition in which he found the Mauran family, which makes it unnecessary for me to speak of it. If, however, the information he will give you is not entirely sufficient, kindly indicate this in your next letter and I will endeavor to give you all the information you may desire. I beg you, in the meantime, to accept my thanks for the unexpected happiness your family gave us in sending one of its members, *le Sieur* Suchet, for the sole purpose of making our personal acquaintance.

Your before-mentioned uncle, Jacques Mauran, and his wife, together with his family and mine, unite with me in begging you to accept their best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the entire family. I will add that at all of our meals we have talked of you and that we have drank many toasts to the family in America.

If, in my position of merchant, I can be of service to any member of your family or to any of your friends, I beg you to make use of me without hesitation. You will find me always ready to aid in whatever you may wish. Be so good as to present my respectful compliments to all our dear family. Also communicate to my dear cousins, Carlo and Joshua Mauran, and to Oroondates Mauran,—in a word, to all the members of your numerous family, my sincere offers of service, and accept the assurance of the kindest regards of your very affectionate cousin,

(Signed,) J'N B'TE BELLONE.

NICE, April 2, 1825.

MY VERY DEAR COUSIN (DR. JOSEPH MAURAN),
Doctor of Medicine, Providence, United States of America:

I write briefly to tell you of the pleasure we have had in seeing your dear brother, Suchet, who arrived in our city on the 26th of March. How pleasant and gratifying it was to look upon the son of our uncle, who for many years had not been seen or heard from by us! It was not until after his death that the estimable family he left honored us by (making known) their existence. Now Heaven has willed that we should be honored not only by news from you, but by the pleasure of embracing and folding in our arms a dear cousin whom we had not the happiness of knowing.

We address every day prayers to God to thank Him for the benefits He has vouchsafed to us. (Our cousin) gave us great pleasure when he arrived and caused us much sadness when he left.

I will furthermore say, my dear cousin, that our happiness was equally keen when we had the pleasure of seating ourselves at table. We could not refrain from touching glasses and drinking the health of all his brothers and sisters and of all his amiable family. On the 29th of March, at seven o'clock in the evening, there were assembled at our house all the relations, including our dear cousin, Suchet, our dear uncle, Jacques, our dear aunt, Bartolomee, and all our cousins. We dined together and drank to the health of the dear family. After dinner our dear cousin, Suchet, sang two verses of two songs, one in Italian and the other in *patois*, which, as he told us, his father had taught him when he was very young,—so young that he could scarcely remember it. This greatly entertained the relatives and friends who were present. I heard it (the *patois* song, which is given on page 143) with so much pleasure that you will find it written at the end of this letter.

I will inform you that my brother, the third one,* has always had a fancy for the sea. Our dear cousin, Suchet, having learned his inclination, took him board ship with him, so that he may follow this career. He will have the pleasure of embracing all his dear cousins in behalf of his father, his mother, his sisters and his brothers, his uncle, his aunt, and his cousins, at the same time carrying to them a thousand pleasant messages. The departure of my brother has made us all very sad, but it is consoling to think that he is with a dear cousin.

I beg you to give our respects to all our dear cousins, your brothers and sisters, in behalf of your relatives in Nice, and to express to them the pleasure and the joy we have had in embracing our fond and beloved Suchet.

I close this letter, my very dear cousin, by tendering you my respectful compliments, embracing you all heartily in behalf of my very dear father, Alexander, my mother, brothers and sisters, my very dear uncle, Jacques, my aunts and cousins and all of our friends, as well as in behalf of him who has the honor of calling himself your very loving cousin. We should esteem ourselves very happy could we have the pleasure of embracing you and all the family.

I am, with the highest esteem,

Your most affectionate cousin,

(Signed,) AGAL, J. B'TE.,

(Son of Alexander.)

* William Agal. He came to the United States with Capt. Suchet Mauran in 1825. He followed the sea for an occupation, and lived for a time with Joshua and with Suchet Mauran. He married in New York and had one child who died.

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